4

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,

FOR THE RECOVERY OF

PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.

1812.

SOCIETY OF LONDON
& 61 42

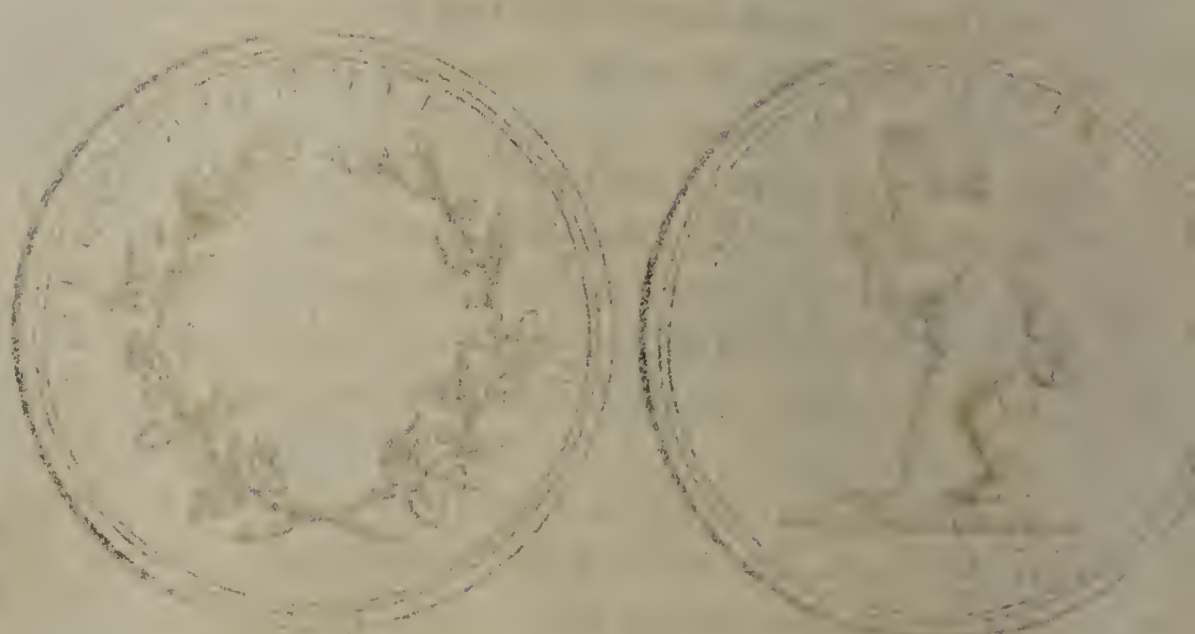
DEATH MAY USURP ON NATURE MANY HOURS,
AND YET THE FIRE OF LIFE KINDLE AGAIN
THE OVERPRESSED SPIRITS. I HAVE HEARD
OF AN EGYPTIAN HAD NINE HOURS LIEN DEAD,
BY GOOD APPLIANCE WAS RECOVERED.

SHAKSPEARE, PERICLES, ACT III. Sc. II.





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TABLET IN ISLINGTON CHURCH.



TO PERPETUATE,
WHILE THIS FRAIL MARBLE SHALL ENDURE,
THE MERITORIOUS EXERTIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL,
AND TO EXCITE THE EMULATION OF OTHERS,
THE GOVERNORS OF
THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY
HAVE CAUSED THIS TABLET
TO BE INSCRIBED WITH THE NAME OF.

WILLIAM HAWES M.D.;

BY WHOSE PERSONAL AND INDEFATIGABLE LABOURS
AN INSTITUTION HONORABLE TO THE NATION,
AND HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO THE WORLD AT LARGE,
WAS FOUNDED, FOSTERED, AND MATURED,
AND LONG, VERY LONG, MAY IT FLOURISH,
THE ORNAMENT AND THE PRIDE OF BRITAIN.
THIS EXCELLENT, UNASSUMING,
PERSEVERING PHILANTHROPIST
WAS BORN IN ISLINGTON NOV. 28th 1736;
DIED IN SPITAL SQUARE, DEC. 5th 1808;
AND WAS BURIED ON THE 13th NEAR THESE WALLS.
GO, READER; AND IMITATE THOSE VIRTUOUS ACTIONS,
WHICH THE LATEST POSTERITY
WILL APPLAUD AND VENERATE;
AND WHICH THE RECORDING ANGEL
HAS REGISTERED IN HEAVEN.

WELL DONE, GOOD AND FAITHFULL SERVANT!
ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD!



J. Basire, Sc.

SECTION I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF DR. HAWES, WITH THE ENGRAVING.

THE name of Dr. HAWES has been so long and so indispensably interwoven with the REPORTS of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, and so inseparably blended with its Origin and Existence, that it is scarcely possible to enter on the task of recording its Annual Proceedings without reverting to the merits of its active and benevolent Founder. But those merits, and the irretrievable loss which the Society and the Publick at large have sustained, have been so well and so forcibly pourtrayed by Mr. MARTIN in the Report of 1810, that it will now be unnecessary to expatiate any farther on that subject. The Committee of Directors and Managers, however, have the satisfaction of stating, that the wishes of a General Meeting have been carried into effectual execution. Agreeably to their instructions, a neat and elegant Tablet has been placed in Islington Church, highly creditable to an ingenious young Artist, Mr. JOHN MALLCOTT, of which an Engraving is here annexed. At the top of the Monument is the Honorary Medal of the Society; and at the bottom a small but correct medallion of Dr. HAWES.

The

*** The Directors and Managers of the Royal Humane Society, gratefully impressed with the memory of Dr. HAWES, having resolved to keep the Anniversary of his birth, the same was celebrated on the 28th of November, on which occasion the following Elegy, composed by ROBERT HENRY JACKSON, a youth 14 years of age, was presented.

AN

ELEGY

TO THE

MEMORY OF THE LATE

DR. HAWES,

FOUNDER OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Give to posterity his rev'renc'd name,
 Let infants lisp it with their earliest breath;
To future ages let the Muse proclaim
 'Twas HAWES who stay'd th' uplifted hand of Death.

His deeds, the theme of song, on air shall float,
 And with the breeze of Fame shall swiftly glide
To regions parch'd beneath the solar route,
 To regions where eternal snows abide.

Each clime upon our chequer'd orb's wide face,
 The burning tropic, and the icy pole,
Shall feel HUMANITY'S enliv'ning rays,
 The wide effulgence of his bounteous soul.

If

If ever one who Mis'ry's burden bare
From the straight path of heav'nly duty swerv'd,
If in his sadden'd soul there lurk'd despair,
And from that God he fled whom erst he serv'd;

If he, with weighty woe perchance might pine,
And sought t' accelerate his wish'd-for end;
HAWES pitied, and suppress'd the dark design;
The wretched ever ready to befriend.

If by some sad mishap the chill of Death
Had render'd Life's bright fire obscure or dark,
'Twas his t' inspire the lost—the vital breath,
And kindle into flame the latent spark.

If Sin had rooted in the suff'rer's heart,
If weary of his woe he sought the grave;
'Twas his the balm of comfort to impart,
He with the body, tried the soul to save.

Ye worthy few, who virtue still befriend,
Tread in the track your gen'rous Patron trod!
His Life is still on Mem'ry's tablet penn'd;
His deeds have wafted up his Soul to God!

SECTION II.

INSTITUTIONS OF OTHER HUMANE SOCIETIES.

WE have great satisfaction in recording the Establishment of similar Humane Societies in various parts of the World; and that the success attending these has exceeded the sanguine expectations of their Founders and Supporters; viz.

1. *BRITISH UNITED EMPIRE.*

BIRMINGHAM—BRISTOL—EXETER—GLOUCESTER—KINGSTON UPON HULL—LANCASTER—NORTHAMPTON—MELTON MOWBRAY—NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE—NORWICH--SHROPSHIRE—WHITEHAVEN—WISBEACH—BATH—LEICESTER—EASTERN COAST—YORK—RIVERS WREAK AND EYE—FALMOUTH—SUFFOLK—BEDFORD—OAKHAM—SHEFFIELD—MARGATE.

ABERDEEN—GLASGOW—LEITH—MONTROSE—FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

NORTH WALES—SWANSEA—CARDIFF.

DUBLIN—CORK.

2. *BRITISH FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.*

MADRAS—CALCUTTA—HALLIFAX—NOVA SCOTIA—JAMAICA.

3. *FOREIGN.*

BERLIN—GORLITZ—PRAGUE—COPENHAGEN—ST. PETERSBURG—ALGIERS—PENNSYLVANIA—BOSTON—NEW YORK—BALTIMORE.

SECTION III.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OE DROWNED PERSONS, AND PREVENTION OF PREMATURE DEATH.

THESE objects had engaged the attention of the Society from its commencement, as essentially requisite to effect the purpose for which it was instituted. From this Society many others have emanated, and in general adopted the directions of the Parent Institution; and where they have amplified, they have not weakened the principles, which were founded upon science and confirmed by experience. At the same time we have availed ourselves of some excellent observations from some of these Humane Societies, and particularly of those instituted in America, where the extremes of heat and cold greatly exceed those of the British Empire.

1. *Treatment of Drowned Persons.*

In removing the body to a convenient place, care must be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled, nor carried over any man's shoulders with the head hanging downward, nor rolled upon the ground, nor over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels; for experience proves that all these methods may be injurious, and destroy the small remains of life. (See SEC-

TION IV. a. b.) The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons; or in a carriage upon straw, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

The body, being well dried with a cloth or flannel, should be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The window or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons admitted into it than those who are absolutely necessary, as the lives of the patients greatly depend upon their having the benefit of pure air. The warmth most promising of success is that of a bed or blanket well heated. Bottles of hot water should be laid at the bottoms of the feet, to the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be passed over the body. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body has been found, in some cases, particularly of children, very efficacious.

Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouse, bakehouse, glasshouse, or any fabrick where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat little exceeding that of a healthy person; or in Summer, the exposure to sunshine has been proved obviously beneficial. Friction with the hand, or with warm flannel or coarse cloth, so as not to injure the skin, should also be tried, with perseverance, for a considerable period of time.

The

The subject being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, whilst the other nostril and the mouth are kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward. "The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upward, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again pressed; this process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. As the trachea is always open through the glottis, air conveyed through the mouth, the nostrils being closed, would necessarily pass into the lungs. The use of the bellows and other parts of the apparatus of the Society are fully explained in the annexed plate.

As early inflation of the lungs, is a remedy of the first and most prominent importance, a cursory view of the phænomena of inspiration and expiration, may be properly introduced here:

"The chest or thorax is so constructed, that merely from the elasticity of its sides, and the pressure of the surrounding parts upon them, it has a tendency to assume a certain prominent capacity or dilation. Accordingly, after death, when there no longer exists any counteracting cause, this is the capacity which it assumes and retains; and may be called the natural state of the thorax. In the living body, however, by the action of the surrounding muscles, a farther enlargement of the chest, beyond the natural state, may be produced. As

soon as this dilation commences, a sort of vacuum must be formed, between the sides of the thorax and lungs. A current of air, therefore, immediately flows through the wind-pipe into the air-cells of the lungs, and gradually distends these organs, in proportion as the cavity containing them is increased. This constitutes inspiration. After previous enlargement, the cavity of the thorax may be diminished by the pressure of the abdominal viscera, the elasticity of the parts with which the ribs are connected, and the muscles which pull these bones downwards, exactly to its natural capacity, or even considerably below it. When the diminution commences, the lungs are compressed; and the air, being thus forced out of their cells, escapes by the trachea and mouth. This constitutes expiration. The quantity of air which on an average is expelled by an extreme expiration, after a previous extreme inspiration, is about 260 cubic inches. We cannot, however, by any muscular effort whatever, reduce the dimensions of the chest so far as to empty the lungs entirely of their contents. After an extreme expiration, they still retain, on an average, about 40 cubic inches.

"These two processes, of inspiration and expiration, generally alternate with each other, while the body is at rest, about twenty times in a minute. If, therefore, forty cubic inches be adopted, as the average bulk of air inhaled and exhaled, it will result, that a full grown person respires 48,000 cubic inches in an hour, 1,152,000 cubic inches in the course of a day; a quantity equal to about 79 hogsheads."

From this view of the phænomena of inspiration and expiration, it may be inferred, that in cases of emergency

gency of suspended animation, and where a bellows, or any apparatus cannot be had, there is the most cogent motive to excite the natural inspiration and expiration, by pressure on the thorax, ribs, and abdominal muscles, merely by the hands, so as to press out as large a portion as possible; for the whole cannot be squeezed out of the 40 cubic inches of air contained in the air-cells of the lungs, even in a state of apparent death; and then removing and applying the pressure alternately, in order to imitate the natural breathing, and promote the introduction of atmospheric air, in proportion to the quantity pressed out from the air-cells of the lungs. The success which has resulted from this practice, is amply confirmed by the subsequent cases. (SECT. VI. numbers 7440, 7450, 7534, 7544.)

If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, or any convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth, opening a vein in the arm, or external jugular of the neck, may prove beneficial; but the quantity of blood taken away should not be large. The throat should be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit, and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezing. A tea-spoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned; and if it be, a table-spoonful of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage; and not before, as the liquor might pass into the trachea before the power of swallowing returns. The other methods should be continued with

ardour and perseverance for two hours or upwards, although there should not be the least symptom of life.

In the application of stimulants, electricity has been recommended; and when it can be early procured, its exciting effects might be tried in aid of the means already recommended; but the electrical strokes should be given in a low degree, and gradually as well as cautiously increased.

EXPLANATION OF THE SOCIETY'S APPARATUS.

Plate II.

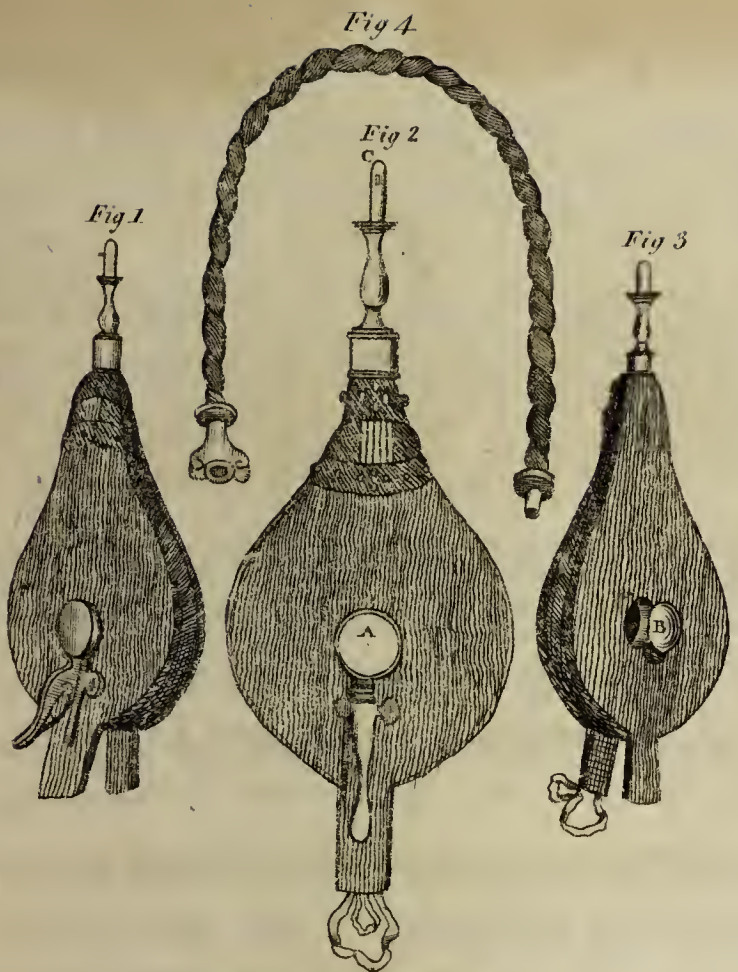
Fig. 1, 2, 3, are different views of a pair of bellows, for the double purpose of inflating the lungs and injecting warm or stimulating vapour, as of rosemary, lavender, valerian, asafœtida, &c.

The mark A, fig. 2, is a lever for filling the bellows with fresh air in inflating; B, in fig. 3, is a moveable circular piece of wood over the clack-hole, which must be turned over it in inflating, and removed aside when the bellows are used as common bellows for injecting stimulating vapours.

C, fig. 2, is a brass nozzle, which fits into fig. 5 at D, for inflating, and into fig. 6 at E, for injecting stimulating vapours.

Fig. 4 is a long flexible tube, of the same description as fig. 7.

Plate 2


Fig 4
Fig 2
C
Fig 1
Fig 3
A
B

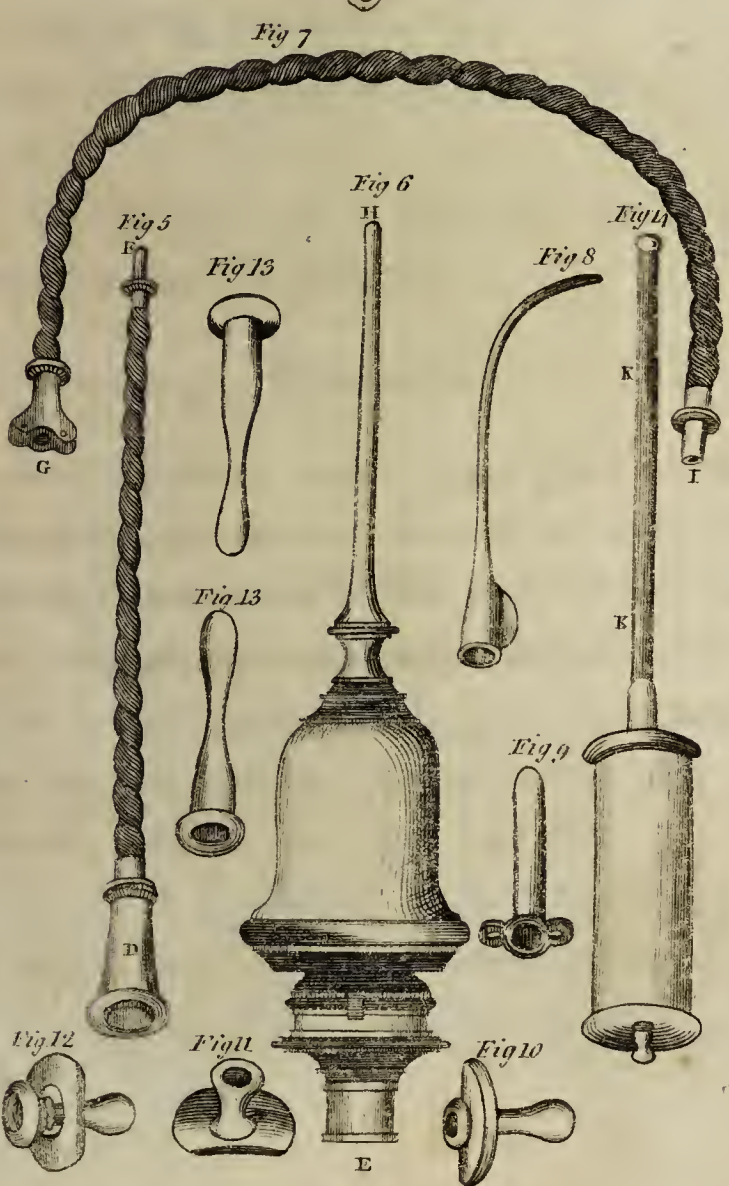

Fig 7
Fig 6
H
Fig 5
F
Fig 13
Fig 8
Fig 11
K
G
I
Fig 13
K
Fig 9
D
Fig 12
Fig 11
Fig 10
E



Fig. 5 is a short flexible tube, fitted to the nozzle of the bellows, C, for inflating; its tube, F, fits into fig. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Fig. 6 is a brass box, inclosed in wood, to contain the stimulating substance, and is to be connected at E with the nozzle of the bellows, fig. 1, and at H with the long pipe, fig. 7.

Fig. 7, a long flexible tube, which being fitted at G upon fig. 6 at H, is used for injecting vapour or smoke.

Fig. 8, a curved silver pipe, to fit on fig. 5, for inflating the lungs, by passing it down the throat, beyond the glottis.

Fig. 9, a canula, for bronchotomy; it fits on fig. 5, at C.

Fig. 10, 11, 12, are nostril-pipes of various sizes; they fit on fig. 5, F.

Fig 13 are clyster-pipes of different sizes; they fit on fig. 7, at I.

Fig. 14 is a syringe with a flexible tube K K, for injecting cordials into the stomach.

Observations.

These instruments, and four glass bottles with ground stoppers, to contain remedies, comprehend the instruments recommended by the Royal Humane Society for the recovery of persons apparently dead. They are contained in a mahogany chest, lined with baise, which has a lift-out, for sponge and flannels, and apertures for flint, steel, tinder-box, and matches.

When intended to inflate, turn the circular piece of wood, B, fig. 3, over the clack-hole; then fix the short flexible tube, fig. 5, Plate II. to the brass nozzle of the bellows, fig. 2, at C.

The ivory pipes, fig. 10, 11, 12, for the nostril; the curved silver pipe, fig. 8, for the throat; and the silver canula, fig. 9, for bronchotomy: each of which, as before described, is adapted to the plug of the short flexible tube. When you wish to inflate, press the brass lever A, fig. 2; open the bellows; then let go the lever, and, by shutting the bellows, force the air into the lungs.

To extract the air, open the bellows without touching the lever; and to expel the foul air, press the lever (to open it), and shut the bellows, by which means the extracted foul air will be thrown away; then, still keeping the lever open, dilate the bellows, by which means it will be again filled with fresh air; let the brass lever down, and proceed to imitate inspiration and expiration. It may be, perhaps, necessary, at first, to fill two or three times before you expel once; and for this purpose you must remember to keep the lever open whenever the bellows are emptied, in order to take in more fresh air, by the dilation, &c. &c. When the brass lever is shut, and the circular wood is removed from off the clack hole, it is a common pair of bellows.

2. *Description of the Portable Bed invented by the Rev. Mr.* DAVIES, *of Leicester.* 1805.

With an Engraving, Plate III.

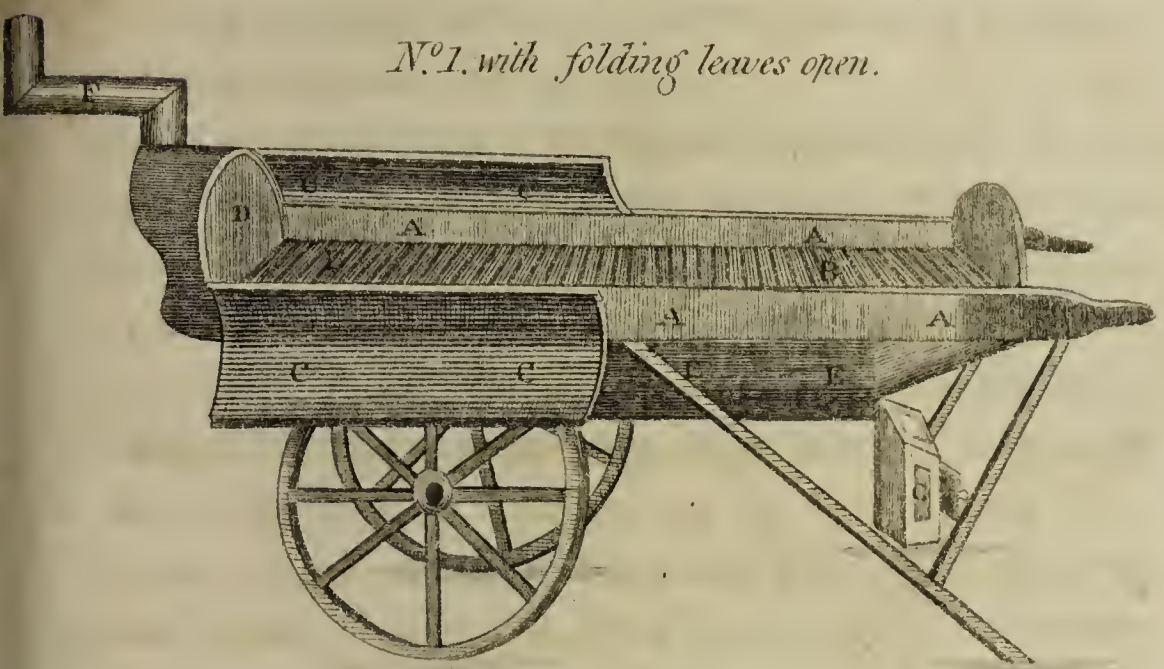
a. Its principal object is, to afford a general and abundant warmth to the whole body.

b. It holds the body in a convenient attitude for inflating, rubbing, and electrifying, at the same time; and also communicating all the warmth necessary.

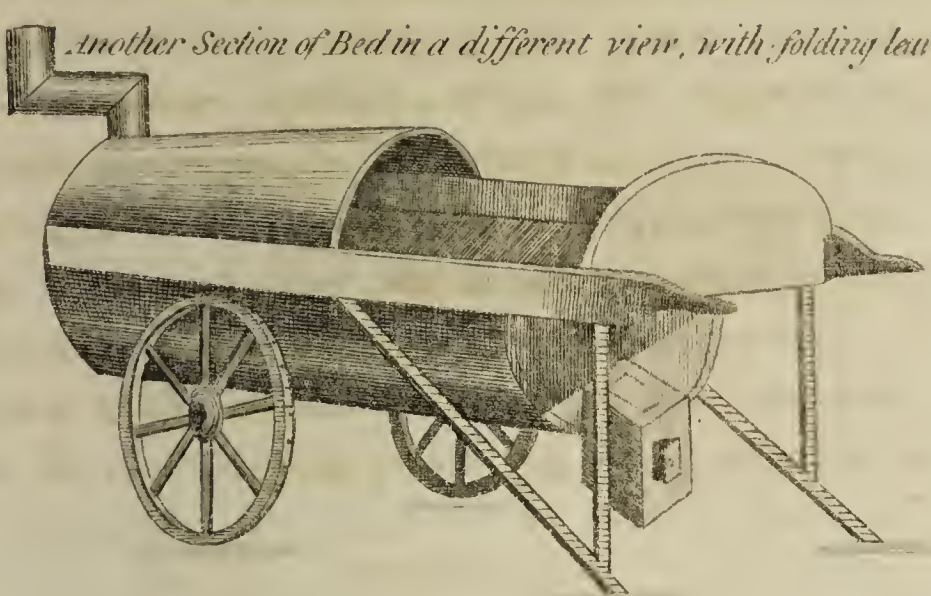
c. It

Plate 3

N.º 1. with folding leaves open.



Another Section of Bed in a different view, with folding leaves closed



N.º 1.

A. *Frame of Deal 6 Feet long.*

B. *Strong Sacking nailed to one side, and corded to the other.*

C. *Two folding leaves of Deal dovetailed & curved to increase the warmth by meeting at t*

D. *Tin warmed by contiguous pipe for the feet.*

E. *Belly of the Bed made of Tin inclosing a pipe along the Bottom: the Tin nail*
to the Frame on both sides, every way excluding the external air.

F. *Funnel or Pipe about 2 ½ Inches diameter of sheet Iron: joints very well fitted;*
bent to enter a Chimney in any ground floor room.

G. *Fire place.*
When used in open air, there is another piece of pipe fitted to the end, to carry the
smoke further.

c. It is so light that any person can wheel it about, even with the body placed in it.

d. It is so narrow as to enter the ground-floor of any house where there is not a sharp turning, and furnished with an angle at the end of the flannel to enter a chimney, if the accident happens in cold weather; otherwise, probably, the open air, with such an application of artificial warmth to the body, will be more favourable to Resuscitation.

e. As soon as an accident happens, a few shavings and dry sticks lighted in its fire-place will render the whole bed warm enough for the body in five minutes, while it is, at the same time, wheeled down to the river perfectly warm, and ready to receive the body; carrying upon it the apparatus, blankets, cloths, and every other necessary convenience. A thermometer, in a tin case, is placed with the body, to ascertain the heat, which, as the fuel consists of dried sticks and shavings (which should always be in readiness), may be varied at will.

f. It stands on two wheels and two feet, like a wheelbarrow, at the elevation of about two feet and a half; the most convenient, perhaps, for all the operations, whether it be used at the Receiving-house or any other situation. The whole bed is covered with a blanket or two; and the feet, placed against the tin at the end, are kept constantly warm.

There is a convenience, in the feet of the bed, to elevate or depress the head at will; and there are two wings to fold over the legs, thighs, and belly of the patient, if greater heat is required.

3. *Suspension by the Cord, or Hanging.*

In hanging, the external veins of the neck are compressed by the cord, and the return of the blood from the head thereby impeded, from the moment that suspension takes place; but, as the heart continues to act for a few seconds after the wind-pipe is closed, the blood which is sent to the head during the interval is necessarily accumulated there. Hence it is, that in hanged persons (strangulation) the face is greatly swollen, and of a dark red or purple colour; the eyes are commonly suffused with blood, enlarged, and prominent.

From the great accumulation of blood in the vessels of the head, many have been of opinion that hanging kills chiefly by inducing apoplexy; but it has, however, been clearly proved, that in hanging, as well as in drowning, the exclusion of air from the lungs is the immediate cause of death. From which it appears that the same measures recommended for drowned persons are also necessary here; with this addition, that opening the jugular vein, or applying cupping-glasses to the neck, will tend considerably to facilitate the restoration of life, by lessening the quantity of blood contained in the vessels of the head, and therefore taking off the pressure from the brain.—Except in persons who are very full of blood, the quantity taken away need seldom exceed an ordinary tea-cupful, which will, in general, be sufficient to unload the vessels of the head, without weakening the powers of life.

4. *Prevention*

4. *Prevention of the Effects of Lightning.*

When persons happen to be overtaken by a thunder-storm, although they may not be terrified by the lightning, yet they naturally wish for shelter from the rain which usually attends it; and, therefore, if no house be at hand, generally take refuge under the nearest tree they can find. But in doing this, they unknowingly expose themselves to a double danger: first, because their clothes being thus kept dry, their bodies are rendered more liable to injury, the lightning often passing harmless over a body whose surface is wet; and, secondly, because a tree, or any elevated object, instead of warding off, serves to attract and conduct the lightning, which, in its passage to the ground, frequently rends the trunks or branches, and kills any person or animal who happens to be close to it at the time. Instead of seeking protection, then, by retiring under the shelter of a tree, hay-rick, pillar, wall, or hedge, the person should either pursue his way to the nearest house, or get to a part of the road or field which has no high object that can draw the lightning towards it, and remain there until the storm has subsided.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates, or palisadoes, at such times; metals of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in the house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder gust. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better.

The

The greatest danger to be apprehended from lightning is explosion of powder-magazines, which might, in a great degree, be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk, heads, and floorings, with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expence of which would not be great.

When a person is struck by lightning, strip the body, and throw buckets-full of cold water over it for ten or fifteen minutes; let continued frictions and inflations of the lungs be also practised; let gentle shocks of electricity be made to pass through the chest, when a skilful person can be procured to apply it; and apply blisters to the breast.

5. *Preservation of the Lives of Seamen.*

The moment an alarm is given that a man is overboard, the ship's helm should be put down, and she should be hove in stays; an object that can float should also be thrown overboard as near the man as possible, with a rope tied to it, and carefully kept sight of, as it will prove a *beacon*, towards which the boat should pull as soon as lowered down. A grand primary object is, having a boat ready to lower down at a moment's notice, which should be hoisted up at the stern most convenient; the lashings, tackle, &c. to be ever kept clear, and a rudder, tiller, and spare oar, ever to be kept in her; and when dark, she should not be without a lanthorn and a compass.

There should also be kept in her a rope with a running bowline, ready to fix in or throw to the person in danger; coils of small rope, with running bowlines, should also be kept in the chains, quarters, and abaft,

ready

ready to throw over, as it most generally occurs that men pass close to the ship's side, and have been often miraculously saved by clinging to ropes.

Sailors have no conception that *mephitic air* will be productive of immediate apparent death. It is granted by most seamen, that smoking or fumigating ships with charcoal is the most effectual means of killing all kinds of vermin, and is therefore always resorted to.

It is recommended, for the certain preservation of our brave defenders, that no sailor nor boy be allowed to go under the decks until the hatches and all the other openings have been for three hours uncovered; in that time, all noxious vapours will be effectually detached.

6. *Prevention of the fatal Effects of drinking Cold Water, or Cold Liquors of any kind, in warm Weather, or when heated by Exercise, or otherwise.*

Avoid drinking whilst warm, or drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in the mouth before swallowing it; or wash the hands and face, and rince the mouth with cold water before drinking. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking cold water has been produced, the first, and in most instances the only, remedy to be administered is sixty drops of liquid laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind.

If this should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be given twenty minutes afterwards.

When laudanum cannot be obtained, rum and water, or warm water, should be given. Vomits and bleeding should not be used without consulting a physician.

7. Prevention of the fatal Effects of Excessive Cold.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by it when they become very drowsy, or are affected with general numbness or insensibility of the body. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible, by protecting them when exposed to cold with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them, or, when riding, with hay or straw wrapped round them; by keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding tight boots or shoes, by *moving the feet constantly*; or, when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together, by placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

Where the cold has produced apparent death, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or clothes wet with cold water, at the same time that the bellows is directed to be applied to the nose, and used as in the case of drowning. This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear; for some persons have recovered who appeared lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by the cold, they should be rubbed gently with snow, or bathed in cold water, with ice in it, until the feeling and power of motion returns; after which, the bathing, or the rubbing with snow, is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

8. *Prevention of Danger from Exposure to the Excessive Heat of the Sun.*

Affections from this cause, or *strokes of the Sun*, so called, may be suspected when a person exposed to its rays is seized with a violent head-ach, attended with throbbing or giddiness, followed with faintness and great insensibility, heat, and dryness of the skin, redness and dryness of the eyes, difficulty of breathing, and, according as the disease is more or less violent, with a difficulty or entire inability of speaking or moving.

To guard against these dangerous effects of heat, it will be proper to avoid labour, or violent exercise, or exposure to the rays of the sun, immediately after a hearty meal. To avoid drinking spirits of any kind. Small beer, vinegar, and water sweetened with sugar, or any thin cooling beverage, are alone proper for persons exposed to the excessive heat of the sun.

Should the symptoms increase, it will be proper to remove the affected person into a cool place, to open the garments, particularly about the neck and breast, and, if the pulse beat forcibly, to bleed immediately, the quantity proportioned to the strength of the pulse; but, should the pulse be weak, bleeding must not be performed.

The feet and legs, and even the lower portion of the body, may be placed in cold water. Should, however, this process prove ineffectual, linen cloths wet with cold water, or water and vinegar, may be applied to the temples, and over the whole head; and draughts of vinegar and water, sweetened, may be freely drank.

9. *Prevention of the dangerous Effects of Noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, Fermenting Liquors, &c.*

Procure a free circulation of air, either by ventilators, or opening the doors or windows where it is confined, or by changing the air, by keeping fires in the infected place, or by throwing in stone-lime recently powdered.

Before any person descends in any well or vault, whether it has been closed any time or not, it is right to try whether the air be such that a person can breathe in it. This is to be done by letting *a candle* slowly down, as, where a candle will burn, there a man can breathe; and if the candle goes out, no one must venture down till the well be cleared; and the place at which the candle goes out will shew the height to which the foul air reaches. This air is what is called by chemists *carbonic acid air*, being the same as that which proceeds from *burning charcoal*, and from a brewing *vat*, and is what is called in the coal mines *choke damp:* some soils make this more than others, especially a blue gault. This air, being heavier than the common air, sinks to the bottom, and must be drawn out. The best way of doing this would be—

a. By a pair of bellows, with a long tube or pipe fixed to the hole underneath; and which should extend almost to the surface of the water, or to the bottom of the well, if there be no water. By working these the foul air will be drawn up, and fresh air will descend into the well. The blacksmith's bellows, being the largest,

would

would be the best, which might be slung to the frame-work over the well; and, in many places, a leathern engine pipe is to be had, which might be fastened to the hole underneath.

b. If these cannot be obtained, the air might be *baled out by the bucket*, letting it down just to the top of the water, but not dropping it in; and then drawing it up, and emptying it on one side. The air in this bucket can be tried from time to time by putting a candle into it; but, when the candle burns in that, it will not be safe for a person to go down without again letting down a candle into the well itself: this process would be tedious: But a large bucket might be constructed of coarse cloth, made in the shape of a bag, the lower end being fixed to a piece of wood (the bottom of a tub or barrel) of nearly the diameter of the well, and the cloth might be of any length, with a hoop at the top and a string or line on each side of it. This being let down into the well, the bottom would rest on the water, and the whole of the bag would fall upon it, and as it was drawn up it would be filled with the foul air, and would bale it out.

c. A third mode might be, what is called on board a ship *a wind sail*, used for ventilating the cabins and *hold*. This is a sort of wide tube or funnel, made of canvas, with a rope running down the middle of it, and is kept open by hoops situated in different parts of its height. It is about two feet in diameter at the top, and tapers to about ten inches at the bottom. The top is hooded, and the upper part is open on one side for perhaps six feet, which is above the deck (or ground), and is placed to windward, so as to receive the full current of the wind, which, entering the opening, fills the tube, and, rushing

ing down, drives up the foul air. In low places, sheltered from the wind, this might be blown into by the blacksmith's bellows, or by a winnowing fan. And where a well is not deep, and a pipe or windsail are not at hand, blowing into the well with either the bellows or the winnowing fan might be sufficient. To persons whose business it is to go much into wells, &c. it would answer to keep a leathern tube to fit on to bellows, or one of these windsails for the purpose.

d. A fourth mode might be, in wells where there is a pump, *to pump water down into it* for some time; when the water, carrying a stream of fresh air along with it, and the pumping being kept up while the person was down, (and this stream might be directed, by a trough or pipe, to that part where he did not want to work,) there would be a supply of fresh air for his breathing.

e. Another method might be to let down a bushel of quick-lime, and dipping it into the water from time to time to slack it, if there be water in the well; or, if not, by pouring water down upon it.

These judicious hints, suggested by the Rev. JAMES PLUMPTRE, have been printed at his expence, and extensively circulated.

When a person is apparently dead from the effects of noxious vapours, the first thing to be done is to remove the body to a cool place in a wholesome air; then let the body be stripped, and let cold water be thrown from buckets over it for some time. This is particularly useful in cases of apparent death from drunkenness. Let the treatment now be the same as that for Drowned Persons.

10. *Prevention of the dangerous Effects of Female Dress when on Fire.*

A bystander, or the first person who is present, should instantly pass the hand under the cloaths, and raise the whole together, and closed over the head, by which the flame will indubitably be extinguished; and this may be effected in a few seconds; that is, in the time that a person can stoop to the floor and rise again; and no other method can be so ready, expeditious, and effectual.

The sufferer will facilitate the business, and also prevent serious injury, by covering her face and bosom with her hands and arms. Should it happen that no person is nigh to assist her, she may, in most cases, if she has presence of mind, relieve herself by throwing her cloaths over her head, and rolling or laying upon them.

The females and children in every family should be told and shewn *Flame always tends upward*—and that, consequently, while they remain in an upright posture, with their cloaths on fire (it usually breaking out in the lower part of the dress), the flames, meeting additional fuel as they rise, become more powerful and vehement in proportion—whereby the bosom, face, and head, being more exposed than other parts to this intense heat, or vortex of the flames, must necessarily be most injured; therefore, in such situation, when the sufferer is alone, and incapable, from age, infirmity, or other cause, of extinguishing the flames, by throwing the cloaths

over her head, as before directed; she may still avoid much torture, and save life, by throwing herself at full length on the floor, and rolling herself thereon.—By this method, the flames may possibly be extinguished; their progress will infallibly be retarded; the bosom, face, and head, preserved from injury; and an opportunity be afforded for assistance.

SECTION IV.

INJURIOUS OR HAZARDOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT IN SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

a. HANGING by the legs.

It has been repeatedly introduced into the annual Reports for a series of years, that in suspended animation from drowning, or from any other cause; hanging the subject by the heels, with the head down, is a most dangerous practice, calculated to extinguish the spark of life, if any remained, and consequently to exclude every prospect of recovery. This pernicious practice has been adopted, from a mistaken principle, that drowning is induced by the water taken into the stomach, or lungs, or both; but it has been ascertained by long experience, that death is occasioned by spasm on the glottis, trachea, or wind-pipe, causing suffocation, which stops the introduction of air into, and hence circulation of blood through the lungs, and subsequently of the heart. Every person must have felt the sudden effect of almost stopping the breath, from the least drop of fluid or particle of matter, getting by swallowing, or accident, into the wind-pipe. Hence it must be obvious that no quantity of water is admitted into the lungs in the act of drowning, and were it possible, suspension by the feet would not discharge the water, whilst it would increase the danger from spasm and suffocation; as well as injure the functions of the brain, on which recovery materially depends. Nor is water taken

 into

into the stomach in drowning; the oesophagus, gullet, or passage into the stomach, is a flaccid soft membrane, and its parietes or sides are always in contact, so that the passage is closed, and never expanded, unless by the action of deglutition or swallowing as a function of life and health; and experiments prove that no water is taken into the stomach in drowning to occasion the suspension of life.

b. For the same reasons, rolling the body on the ground, a board, or cask, cannot produce any salutary effect, unless what may be supposed to result from the motion of the body, which at the best is very doubtful, whilst time is lost by neglecting the means known to be really beneficial; for not a moment should be wasted in useless operations, under circumstances so critically alarming and dangerous.

c. Tobacco fume or vapour.

It has long been the opinion of distinguished practitioners, that the fume or vapour of Tobacco, is narcotic and sedative, and hence that its use is injurious in the torpid state of suspended animation; and many recent experiments have been adduced in confirmation. (Phil. Trans. for 1811, p. 1.) The action of tobacco in different preparations is singular enough. The empyreumatic oil, whether applied to the tongue or the intestines, induces convulsions, difficulty of breathing, and death. The heart is found still acting; the brain is not effected externally; and the blood circulated is of a dark colour. The infusion of tobacco, however, acts in a manner wholly different; it produces, in the course of a few minutes, not insensibility, but retching, and fainting, succeeded, at the end of some minutes more, by death;

death; and on opening the thorax, the heart is found perfectly motionless, and much distended. In one experiment, the cavities of one side of the heart contained dark coloured blood, and those of the other, scarlet blood; a proof that the action of the heart had ceased, even before the animal had ceased to expire. The infusion seems to act on the heart through the medium of the nervous system; and in every point of view, must prove highly deleterious in cases reduced to the debilitated state of apparent death.

d. Breathing into the mouth.

It frequently happens, that when persons have been called to subjects under suspended animation, and where an apparatus is not at hand, they have endeavoured to promote the action of the lungs by forcibly breathing through the mouth, at the same time stopping the nostrils, that the air may pass into the lungs of each subject; but as the air expired by the most healthy is not pure air, but chiefly carbonic, or what arises from burning charcoal, it is more likely to destroy than to promote the action of the lungs, and hence should be avoided. Mere pressure upon the thorax, the intercortal and abdominal muscles, is infinitely preferable, till an apparatus can be procured, or even a common bellows, to convey atmospheric air into the lungs. (Sect. III.)

SECTION V.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING THE MODE OF NARRATING CASES.

HOWEVER nearly the resuscitative process recommended by the Society may approach towards perfection, it cannot but be admitted that much may yet be effected by close attention to the symptoms which occur during the progress of recovery, and the changes which may result from the means employed. Many interesting restorations from apparent death have been communicated with no other narrative than "that the means recommended by the Society were employed." But, in order to ascertain the real efficacy of the methods adopted, a minute history would be acceptable; and the following data are suggested to the attention of the Faculty:

1.—*The Circumstances and Time of the Submersion.*

2.—*The Appearances of the Body.*

3.—*The precise Parts of the Resuscitative Process employed.*

4.—*The Time from the Commencement of the Restorative Plan to the Return of Animation.*

5.—*The first Signs of Returning Life; and the State of the System till Health is restored.*

And, in unsuccessful cases, the state of the body, particularly of the head, lungs, and stomach, by dissections, when admissible.

The following have been some of the Appearances on Dissection of the Drowned.

The Brain.

In the first place:—The vessels of the brain are of a remarkably dark colour, but not turgid, nor is there usually any extravasated blood.

The Bronchia.

2.—There is found in the upper bronchial cavities a certain frothy fluid, of a palish red.

Lungs.

3.—The lungs are more livid than in their healthy state; and both the veins and arteries are considerably distended, by a large quantity of black blood. (See SECT. III.)

Heart.

4.—The right auricle and *ventricle* of the heart are filled with blood of a dark colour: in the *left auricle* and *ventricle* there is found a considerable quantity of blood of a similar appearance.

Arteries.

5.—In the last place—in examining minutely the trunks and branches of the arteries to their utmost perceptible extent, we find them *universally suffused* with blood of a very dark colour.

SECTION VI.

CASES OF RECOVERIES FROM APPARENT DEATH, OR IMMINENT DANGER.

ALTHOUGH numerous instances of restoration to health from apparent death, or imminent danger, have been attested since the last Anniversary of the Society, amounting to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN, and the whole, since the commencement of the Institution, to THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINE; it is deemed unnecessary to swell the Annual Report by enlarging on facts now universally established; and hence a few cases only have been selected for insertion: the others, however, have been communicated under the sanction of an oath, or affirmed by the Minister or Medical Practitioner, or otherwise faithfully authenticated.

Whilst it may be observed with concern, that many unhappy objects of intended Suicide, particularly of the female sex, have come under the notice of the Society, it must afford some alleviation of pain to the feeling mind to be informed, that no instance of a second attempt has occurred; which probably has resulted from the care exercised by the Society in conveying to these objects, not only religious counsel, but also presenting them with Bibles and other appropriate books.

In perusing the histories of the numerous recoveries from extreme danger, of late years, contrasted with the diminution

diminution of fatal cases, it may be inferred, that the Rewards proposed, and punctually paid, have contributed, with the impulses of humanity, in exciting more immediate and prompt exertions to save life. Many instances have been afforded, even of youths having braved every danger, at the hazard of their own lives, to save those of their fellow-creatures. Undoubtedly the improvement in the means of resuscitation has contributed some share in this happy revolution.

Since the commencement of the Society, 7536 Cases have come under its notice; of which number 3639 were successful, or nearly one half, as before mentioned. In the preceding year the number of cases are 153, and of the restored 133, or nearly seven successful cases in every eight; a success before unparalleled. But in the present, we have the further satisfaction of stating, that the amount of cases being 127, *one hundred and eight* were successful; and only *nineteen* unsuccessful. The number of Claimants for rewards given by the Society, for their assistance, amount to 16,000.

CASE 7420.

Addressed to Mr. W. Chamberlaine, of Aylesbury Street, and by him communicated to Mr. Beaumont, Registrar.

76, *Great Portland Street, Cavendish Square,*

SIR, *February* 25, 1811.

HAVING been skaiting for a short time in the evening of the 3d ultimo, upon the canal in St. James's Park, on my way out, I observed a number of people collected, which, when I approached, proved to be occasioned by a lad

a lad in the act of drowning; they were in much confusion, and calling out for a rope; but neither that or any other such means being at hand, and the lad's situation such as would admit of no time being lost, I threw off my coats, took the person next me by the hand, desired another to take his, and so on; went upon the ice, which by my repeated jumpings broke in; with the hand had at liberty, I continued breaking my way on, until I was breast-high in water, and found it happily in my power to lay hold of the lad, stretching my hand across a piece of ice that lay between us, and to drag him out. On his first being taken out, he was to all appearance dead; but after having opened his waistcoat, and wiped his chest dry, and then sitting down, having rolled him on my thighs for some minutes, he exhibited signs of life, which encouraged me to proceed until he was able to speak. After being so far recovered he said in answer to my inquiries that his name was Dunstone, that he lived at No. 35, Northumberland-street, Strand, at Mr. Fugan's. I gave him into the charge of some people present, who offered their services to conduct him home, and desired they would take him to some place where he might have some warm brandy and water.

C. H. SMITH, of Portsmouth Dock-Yard.

I do declare that I was in company with my friend Mr. C. H. Smith, on the evening of the 3d of last month; that I witnessed the whole of the circumstance he has here related, and it is my firm opinion, but for his exertions the boy must inevitably have lost his life.

SAM. TRICKEY, of Plymouth Dock-Yard.

No. 76, *Great Portland-street, February* 25, 1811.

In

In a letter to my father, written shortly afterwards, I mentioned this circumstance to him, who wrote to the lad's mother to congratulate her upon it; and the following is a copy of the reply written to my father by the youth, at whose request I forwarded it.

London, Feb. 20, 1811.

HONOURED SIR,

I AM too young to express my mother's and my own gratitude as I wish to do, to your worthy son,—his humanity has saved my life; for this I shall ever feel indebted to him. Any man might have rendered me this service, but few would have been so kind and benevolent as he has been since my rescue; I am truly sorry that he has suffered by this act of charity.—May the Lord reward him! I see with pleasure that the notice you have been pleased to take of this adventure originates in the known worth of a dear son, and the heartfelt comfort he affords you: that you both may mutually enjoy this comfort many years, will ever be the constant prayer of the widowed mother and her eldest of three orphans, who begs leave to subscribe himself with respect and gratitude,

Honoured Sir,

Your most devoted

and obedient Servant,

JAMES DUNSTONE.

CASE 7449.

To the President or Board of the Humane Society.

The Minister, Churchwarden, and Overseers, of the parish of Ripley, in the county of Surrey, beg to lay before the Board, the case of Elisha Heathorn, aged 12 years, rescued from drowning on the 17th of May, 1811, by the prompt assistance of John Shell, in the 3d, or King's own Dragoon Guards, in searching for and bringing from a pond the body of the above-named Elisha Heathorn, and also the means used for restoring animation by inflating the lungs, &c. as recommended by the Society, and persevered in by Edward Harbroe, surgeon, of Ripley, which happily succeeded. We think the above-mentioned John Shell and Edward Harbroe entitled to the premium and medal, as given by your most invaluable and Humane Society.

GEORGE WALTON ONSLOW, Vicar.
JOHN DAWS, Churchwarden.
GEORGE JOHNSON, Overseer.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Ripley, June 16, 1811.

SIR,

Business has prevented my earlier communication to you respecting the case of Elisha Heathorn. When I arrived at the pond, I found the body suspended by the legs; a plan that would have been persisted in, had I not been immediately on the spot. Upon enquiry respecting the time of submersion, it was supposed from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. The face was livid

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and swoln, the body cold, and no pulsation to be felt in any part. I directed the body to be laid in blankets, when friction and warm applications to the extremities were persevered in. Having no apparatus, I passed the fore finger of the left hand to the root of the tongue, at the same time acting on the sternum with my right hand, thereby producing a kind of respiration, which I continued for a considerable length of time, when I had the pleasure of perceiving a convulsive twitching of the eyelids, and a gradual re-appearance of animation.

Your humble and obedient servant,

EDWARD HARBROE.

CASE 7450.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Richmond Green, May 2, 1811.

SIR,

This afternoon I was requested to see Harriet Sculstrop, a child five years old, who was said to be choked; I found a gentleman's assistant with her on my arrival, but nothing had been tried to restore animation, which was completely suspended; the only account given me was, that the child was playing with others, and that she had several currants and gooseberries in her hands when attacked, and that she was seen to put one or more in her mouth, about the time that she was seized with a little cough, and fell lifeless to the ground. The case immediately struck me as resembling that of Lingfield's, which I communicated to the Society in February 1809,

and I adopted precisely the same plan, to dislodge the extraneous body; the glottis was repeatedly stimulated by passing my finger into it, and the sudden compression made upon the abdominal muscles, &c. as in that case; by perseverance in this method, an imperfect effort was produced to remove the obstruction, or to perform respiration (as appeared by the chin being drawn towards the chest, and a guggling rattle in the throat); this effort was with very great difficulty continued; but the livid countenance little improved, and no pulse was to be felt at the wrist. I again stimulated the mouth of the trachea in hope of producing greater effort in the lungs, but without effect, for the difficult and imperfect respiration continued; I also passed a large bougie down the œsophagus, supposing that the trachea might be partially compressed from some lodgement in the passage to the stomach, but none was discovered. The pulse was now distinguishable at the wrist, but the breathing yet laborious, and incompletely performed; evident marks of partial suffocation still remained. Two grains of the tartrite* of antimony in solution were given as soon as deglutition could be performed, which, in a very short time produced an effort to vomit, but nothing was brought up; immediately after the exertion, the animal functions again became suspended in every respect, and I conceived the vital spark was gone never to return. I proposed the operation of bronchotomy, which I intended performing on

* I should have given the zincum vitriolatum the preference, but time would have been lost in procuring it, and the antimonium tartarisatum was at hand.

the

the arrival of my friend Mr. Smith, a respectable practitioner; in the interim, I ordered a warm bath to be prepared, and repeated the means before employed, particularly that of compressing the abdominal muscles, and again had the unexpected pleasure to find there was a convulsive effort in the throat, and that respiration was imperfectly performed; the pulse became better than before, and the countenance more like itself; she was put in the warm bath, and remained in it about ten minutes, when she was taken out, and placed between warm blankets. Mr. S. now arrived; the child had not been, nor was she in the least degree sensible, great difficulty in breathing continued, much like sturtorus breathing in apoplexy; the pupils of the eyes were insensible to the stimulus of light, and every symptom of apoplexy (except hæmiplegia) appeared; four ounces of blood were taken from the arm, and the moment the orifice was made, she cried out for the first time, and instantly became sensible; I asked her what was the matter (while the blood was flowing); and she replied in a hoarse whisper, "She had been choked with a gooseberry." From this period (55 minutes from the time of taking the emetic) she breathed comfortably; an anema was ordered to be administered; but before it was prepared, the emetic operated copiously; with the contents of the stomach (which was much loaded), four or five currants were observed, but no gooseberries. During the evening and night she repeatedly became insensible, with the countenance in some degree livid, and the breathing oppressed; the first attack was about two hours after the bleeding, when I saw her, and put her again in the warm bath, which evidently afforded relief.

The

The anema produced a large evacuation, and she now appeared likely to have a good night. In the morning, I found she had had six attacks similar to that in the evening, but less violent; before the fit came on she appeared greatly distressed, and asked for water, but was afraid to drink it, and made efforts of defence with her hands, so as to remove the cause of alarm from her throat; each fit was less severe than the former; at four in the evening, she had another attack, which was the last: from this time she became composed, the bowels have three or four times moved by calomel and scammony; she had a good night; and the next morning was free from complaint, but remained very weak.

RICHARD HUNTER.

JAMES SCULSTROP, the Father.
MARY SCULSTROP, the Mother of the Child.

CASE 7478.

On Monday December 31st, 1810, Mr. Thomas Butler, surgeon, of Ingatestone, Essex, effectively succeeded in recovering the son of John James, of the same place, a boy 7 years of age, from a state of suspended animation, by means recommended by the Royal Humane Society, of London.

Present, MICHAEL BURNINGHAM.
JOHN BURNINGHAM.
ANN JAMES.
MARY HARE.
MARY CRAWLY.

The

The case was as follows: On the above day, the mother of the boy was made acquainted that her son had incautiously ventured on the ice, which gave way, and let him into the water, in a pond near her own residence; she directly proceeded to the spot, and observed the hole in the ice; but from the depth of the water, it certainly would have been extremely hazardous for her to attempt going in; consequently the boy remained in this state some time before assistance could be procured to rescue him from this perilous situation; some neighbours had now collected, all of whom were fearful to venture in the pond. At this moment their urgent cries attracted the attention of the before-named Mr. T. Butler, (he being engaged at a little distance), which induced him to hasten to the spot; finding the cause of their distress, he immediately plunged into the pond, and brought the boy to the side), to all appearance dead, when means were applied as before stated.

We believe the above statement to be true, and consider the case worthy the attention of the Royal Humane Society.

JOHN LEWIS, Minister.
HENRY FINCH, Churchwarden.

Ingatestone, July 27, 1811.

Further circumstances respecting the case of John James, of Ingatestone, in Answer to Queries, as per Letter.

1.—The body was entirely out of sight, and under the ice, and from the account of the people who first heard of the accident, must have been in this state ten or twelve minutes.

2.—When

2.—When brought to an out-house near the pond, the body appeared quite inanimate, there being no sort of motion or sign of life whatever, a lividity of the skin of the face and neck, and a remarkable paleness of the body and extremities.

3.—The wet clothes being first removed, the body was put between two blankets; I then from my own mouth inflated the lungs; as near as possible imitated natural breathing, by gently pressing the chest after inflation. Friction applied to the limbs; after some perseverance, signs of life appeared, when the body was removed to a warm bed, and weak warm cordials recommended to be taken occasionally.

4.—Twelve or Fourteen minutes.

5.—A quick motion of the eye-lids; a wild appearance, and short efforts to breathe, &c. vomiting.

6.—The boy at first complained of great debility and stiffness of the joints; of being very chilly; but after two or three days, the system appeared to be very little affected.

THOMAS BUTLER, Surgeon, Ingatestone, Essex.
Aug. 6, 1811.

CASE 7484.

To Dr. Lettsom.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 8, 1811, at half past ten o'clock, I was sent for to a woman who had hanged herself opposite to my dwelling house, to the iron bar of the

the window-shutter, which was not quite high enough to suspend her from the ground, but sufficiently high to produce strangulation, which she had contrived to effect with her apron-strings. She had been cut down about two minutes before I saw her, and I found her completely lifeless. I had her removed to a neighbouring public-house, and placed nearly in an upright sitting position, and then commenced friction over the thorax with warm flannels and others wetted with rectified spirits, and followed it on without intermission for forty minutes, when I was agreeably rewarded with signs of approaching life, returning by respiration, at about a minute's interval. I then endeavoured to get down some volatile aromatic spirit, dilated with water pretty strong (still continuing the friction), which roused the system very much, and I could plainly feel the heart beating. I persevered in this system of friction, &c. for nearly an hour longer, when I could feel a pulsation in the wrist, and the respiration coming more natural, I then endeavoured to open a vein, but had great difficulty in getting at one, the woman being rather lusty; I at last was able to take about six ounces of blood from the arm, which brought on sickness, and I endeavoured to assist it by administering one ounce of antimonial wine, which last prescription appeared to crown our efforts with complete success; for, after an effort to vomit, she exclaimed, "O God! I cannot talk." I then had her put to bed, and the head raised very considerably, and gave her a warm cordial mixture, and desired her to be watched carefully until the morning. I saw her about half past seven, a. m. Aug. 9, and found she had slept comfortably, and taken some tea, and bread and butter; she was then

able to give me a complete account of herself; and I am sorry to say, the pressure of the times, and unkind treatment from her husband, are the causes she assigns to me, for committing this rash act. I delivered her over to the parish officers, who have taken the proper care of her.

I am respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM JONES, Surgeon, Deptford.

CASE 7504.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

London, August 23, 1811.

SIR,

Understanding that the Royal Humane Socicty award certain prizes or rewards to those who venture their *own* lives for, and happily succeed in saving those of their fellow creatures, I beg you will present the following letter to the Royal Humane Society, in which it will be seen, that I was the sole instrument of rescuing from certain death, and restoring to life and society, a very fine lad.

The incident is well known to the public, as it found its way into the newspapers.—And I trust the singularity of the circumstance, when made known to the Royal Humane Society, will be judged such as to interest their attention, and entitle me to the recompence they bestow in such cases.

On

On Sunday, Aug. 11, 1811, I was walking with my parents, sisters, and some friends, along the banks of the Canal, at Paddington; the evening was uncommonly fine, and many parties were amusing themselves on the water; suddenly a boat, in which were three lads, was upset, by a rope, through carelessness of the man who was driving the barge to which it was attached; two of the boys were so fortunate as to save themselves by clinging to a barge till taken in; the third was under the boat which was keel upwards, from whence he with difficulty struggled. (These particulars I learnt afterwards.) As the accident happened at some considerable distance from where we were walking at the time, it was some minutes before I arrived at the spot, where an immense concourse of people were by this time assembled,—screaming and making a sad confused noise, not one able, I suppose, to afford any assistance to the poor sufferer, or prevented by their fears.

It was beginning to get rather dusk, and the crowd on the banks of the river obscured it so much, that it was with difficulty I perceived an object by this time motionless in the water, and beginning to sink.

I saw a moment was not to be lost, pulled off my hat and coat, the action of an instant, and plunged in. When I reached the body, as to suffering and motion, it was quite dead, and under water; it was extremely heavy, and I felt my exertions so much impeded by my clothes, added to which I had but one arm to swim with, that it was full five minutes before I reached the bank; this, with the time he was under water, before I reached him, must have been at least ten minutes, when, to the astonishment of myself, and those immediately around,

the lad recovered in five or six minutes at most, and was able to walk home. I took no other method with him, than merely to keep his head and body as erect as possible, supporting him in my arms, assisted by my mother.

But I recollect one circumstance, which, perhaps though an accidental one, might conduce in some degree, to cause this sudden return to life; I mention the idea as a mere suggestion: —Anxious to get the boy as soon as possible above water, I held him forward in my arms; the bank being steep, and my shoes of course slippery, I could not gain a firm footing, but as I ascended, I let him fall rather smartly against the bank-side: whether the shock might tend to rouse a still remaining vital spark, I leave those to decide, who are more conversant in such scenes than I am.

The queries contained in the printed letter, I know not how to reply to, as from the above detailed account of the transaction, it will be seen that the circumstances are unique, and as totally devoid of medical interest, as assistance. Nature! the heat of a crowd, — great natural strength, or an uncommon tenaciousness of life, in the object; one, or all combined, must account for his sudden, and wonderful resuscitation, through God's mercy.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient,

RICHARD BRADLEY, Jun.

4, *Upper George Street, Montague Square.*

CASE 7507.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Lodge, South Lambeth, 3d Oct. 1811.

DEAR SIR,

Enclosed is a case which I make no doubt will give you as much satisfaction as it does me. The persons most instrumental in getting the body to the shore, and those most active in his resuscitation, are:

JOHN CLARKE, school-master, Nine Elms.

REBECCA JONES, servant to Mr. Faint, South Lambeth.

RICHARD JOINER, gardener, Ely-place, ditto.

BENJAMIN IRELAND, labourer, Vauxhall.

ELIZABETH GREY, servant, South Lambeth.

PENELOPE SOMERVILLE, ditto, ditto.

And LAWN GARDNER, ditto, ditto.

As all of the persons mentioned above are my neighbours, if you will transmit me the rewards, I will distribute them according to their respective merits.

It is not for me to expatiate upon my son's conduct in this business; you and the Gentlemen of the Committee will, I make no doubt, fully appreciate it.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

JOHN GRETTON.

South

South Lambeth Lodge, Oct. 3, 1811.

DEAR SIR,

I have the satisfaction of sending you another proof of the utility of our excellent Institution in the following

CASE:

About half after five o'clock on the 2d. Instant, as Michael Teasedale, aged six years, the only child of Mr. Teasdale, South Lambeth, was playing with some other children on the bank of the canal which runs into my grounds, he fell into about six feet water. Being at dinner, and hearing the voice of a female screaming "He's in! he's in; the boy is drowning!" it attracted the atttention of myself and family to a window which immediately overlooks the canal, from whence we observed a number of people gathered on the bank, apparently in great distress. My son, William Walter Gretton, immediately ran to their assistance, and the child having sunk at the farther end of the canal, it took some time before he could reach the spot. Upon his arrival there, he found that Mr. Clarke, schoolmaster, of Nine-Elms, had been attempting to rescue the child, but had returned to the shore, the water being too deep for him to reach the object. On the opposite side of the canal another person (Richard Joiner, a labouring gardener of Ely-place, South Lambeth), had got into the water, and was proceeding towards the body. As the spot was observable where the child had sunk by his leather cap floating on the surface, he had the good fortune to lay hold of him by the arm. My son who was on the opposite bank called to him to keep the child up. But, melancholy to relate, Joiner was now

out

out of his depth, and sunk with the child! At this critical juncture, both he and the boy were rescued by my son, who, at the peril of his life, rushed into the canal, and brought them safe to shore. The child, when in my son's arms, appeared dead. His eyes were fixed, and he was quite cold. A man of the name of Benjamin Ireland, of Vauxhall-square, brought the boy to my house, by the order of my son; and, after half an hour's application of the means recommended by our excellent Institution, we had the satisfaction of restoring him to life, and to the arms of his distracted parents.

I should add, that after he was apparently recovering, he went off into convulsions, with a total remission of the pulse for more than a minute, and his extremities were so cold, that I had many fears for his ultimate resuscitation, which, however, was fortunately completed before he was carried from my house.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN GRETTON.

Lodge, South Lambeth, Oct. 4, 1811.

SIR,

Since writing the inclosed account of the case of Michael Teasedale, I find by the Report of the last year, that a detail of the appearance of the body, and the means used for the restoration of the vital functions, is requested, I shall therefore add,—

When the boy was taken out of the water, in which he had been immersed for nearly six minutes, he appeared lifeless, his eyes were fixed, and he was quite cold, his stomach was also much swelled. The motion caused

caused by bringing him rapidly to my house, made him throw up a good deal of water by the way. On his being brought in, his wet clothes were immediately taken off, and his body rubbed dry before a good fire with warm flannels, his stomach, back, loins, and shoulders, &c. were plentifully bathed with a mixture of two oz. sp. of wine, two oz. distilled vinegar, and one oz. water. This produced a pulse, and incoherent murmurings, upon which a table spoonful of Madeira wine was given him, and repeated every five minutes, still rubbing the body with warm flannels before the fire. In half an hour, we had the happiness of securing a good pulse, and a return of healthy warmth. He had two convulsions, from which, however, he completely recovered before he left my house.

I am sorry to say that my son is confined to his bed from the violent cold he has caught in plunging into the canal, and from not having taken off his wet clothes; as he was too busily engaged in the boy's recovery to be prevailed on so to do.

I remain yours truly,

J. GRETTON.

CASE 7515.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1811.

SIR,

I hereby certify that the bearer, Thomas Downs, on Tuesday evening last, picked up the body of a man,

Christian

Christian Bates, that had been seen floating down the river Thames in a very rapid stream, and that he with some others, conveyed him in a lifeless state to Messrs. Collins's Brewhouse, and sent for me. As the brewery afforded every assistance, I immediately put in force the means recommended by the Society, and in about a quarter of an hour, had the pleasing satisfaction to see some faint appearance of returning life, such as spasmodic affections of the neck and thorax, with some small action of the heart, and some time after with an irregular pulsation at the wrist. The means were still vigorously pursued, and in about three quarters of an hour, he was sufficiently recovered to be conveyed in blankets to a neigbouring public-house (the White Cross), where a warm bed was provided to receive him; I then thought it necessary to take away a few ounces of blood, after which he took some light cordial nourishment. I saw him again at a late hour the same evening, and found the circulation completely restored. As he felt disposed to sleep, I directed he should be left with only one person in the room to watch him. The next morning he was well enough to attend Lord Shaftesbury, and some other magistrates there sitting, who gave orders for him to be conveyed in a post chaise to his own home, I think Bennet-street, Rathbone-place.

WM. SMITH, Surgeon.

CASE 7225.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Plaistow, Essex, Nov. 20, 1811.

SIR,

I feel a high gratification in being enabled to hand you a narrative of a successful case, wherein my son-in-law, Mr. Cooke, one of the Royal Humane Society's medical assistants, was the instrument honoured by Providence, in the restoration, or rather the preservation of life.

I hope that the Society will please to bestow some reward on Mr. Vose, the master of the public-house, he having a large family, and having instantly complied with every direction given by Mr. Cooke: and if a small reward were given to Mrs. Hutley, I feel persuaded that it would be beneficially felt, should any future occasion call, in this neighbourhood, for similar assistance.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. MARTEN.

To Robert Humphrey Marten, Esq. and by him communicated to J. Beaumont, Esq.

Plaistow, Essex, Nov. 19, 1811.

MY DEAR SIR,

With pleasure I comply with your request, that I would transmit to you a detailed account of the case in which

which it recently pleased Providence to restore a poor man in this village, from nearly suspended animation.

At about half past six o'clock, p. m. on the 2d instant, I was requested to attend, immediately, on a poor man, who had been discovered lying behind a rick of hay in the marshes; and, being supposed dead, he was placed in a cart to be conveyed to the workhouse, which is about a mile and half from the place where he was found. Before the persons employed on this occasion had proceeded far with the body, mucus, and occasional mournful sounds, were perceived to escape from the man's mouth, from which a suspicion arose either that life was not quite extinct, or that it must have taken place but for a very short time, and from this apprehension, I was called upon to give my opinion. I gave peremptory directions for the man's removal from the cart into the nearest public-house, viz. the Coach and Horses, where he was promptly received, and provided with every needful accommodation. At this time, the body was completely senseless; the extremities were cold; the pupils insensible to light, and the pulsation at the wrist imperceptible.

There was, however, a tremulous motion at this part, which I presumed to arise from slight irregular action in the radial artery, and also an occasional imperfect convulsive inspiration, which were the only evidences that the living principle was not quite exhausted.

The body was stripped and laid upon a warm bed. With the assistance of three active persons, I used diligent friction with flannels dipped in brandy, for about three quarters of an hour, during which time the temperature of the body was raised, the muscles began to

assume their accustomed action, and the pupils became sensible of their usual stimulus.

I attempted to make him swallow a little warm water, but he had no power of deglutition. Judging it of great importance at this juncture, that something should be introduced into the stomach, I hastily sent home for the syringe with flexible tube (provided in the Humane Society's apparatus), with the intention of injecting some milk; but, at the period of its being brought, he swallowed a little of this fluid, with a very small quantity of rum in it. When he had taken a few spoonfulls (which he had done with great difficulty), we laid him down, and covered his body with warm blankets. I left him about half past eight o'clock in this state. — His body was warm; his pulse beating feebly, but in a regular manner; and having received into his stomach a small quantity of run and milk.

I returned in about half an hour, and repeated the food, for which, after a short time, he briefly expressed his gratitude. Soon afterwards he took some caudle and broth, and was so much recovered as to be left for the night with a person to sit up by him.

Early next morning, I paid him a visit, and found him comfortable, except being very sore, and having some pain in his bowels.

He gave the following account of himself: — His name was John Rogers, 55 years of age; by trade, an ornamentor of toys, dolls, &c. and he had been employed with his brother at Neeling, Suffolk. The business at this place being suspended, he set out about eleven days ago to visit some relations at Esher, Surrey, expecting to obtain employment near London.

It is the custom of the trade to relieve travellers, and he experienced this benefit on the road; but the persons engaged in the business being very few in that part of the country through which he passed, he was obliged to subsist on twopence *per diem*, and sometimes had scarcely that. He slept at night sometimes in barns, but often under hay-ricks, where he was exposed to the late stormy weather. On the day he was found at Plaistow, he had ate some raw turnips with his twopenny loaf, and soon afterwards was attacked with pain in his bowels. At about four o'clock, he passed through this village, with the hope of reaching Woolwich, where he expected to be relieved again; but being exhausted by fatigue and want, he laid himself behind a hay-rick, where he was found in the state I have described. He had no recollection of any thing from the time of lying down, until that of taking the rum and milk.

Much praise is due to Mrs. Vose, at the Coach and Horses, for her great attention; and also to the persons who assisted me. I ought to distinguish Mrs. Hutley, the wife of a labouring man in this village, who took an active and persevering part in rubbing the body, and making the man comfortable afterwards.

Luke Howard, esq. has also a claim upon me, to acknowledge his benevolence in providing the man with many comforts.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very affectionately,

WILLIAM COOKE.

CASE 7534.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Yarmouth, Dec. 10, 1810.

SIR,

Through the kindness of Mr. Bishop, merchant of this town, I was sent for on the 18th of August last, in consequence of a youth of the name of John French, having ventured into the sea beyond his depth, and from which he had been rescued, but in a state of insensibility, by the exertions of some humane persons, who, as soon as possible, pushed a boat off to his assistance.

To every one but Mr. Bishop, it was considered an hopeless case; and in justice I am bound to add, that the young man's recovery, which so happily followed, is in a great degree to be ascribed to his promptitude and presence of mind. To add to the mischief, I found on my arrival, he had been placed upon his belly, with his head downwards, in order to discharge the water, which it was supposed he might have swallowed.

Of course I immediately changed his position, and proceeded agreeably to the rules prescribed by your truly philanthropic Institution, although from every appearance, there was not the smallest prospect of success. All pulsation was at a stand; his lips were quite livid; and his jaws were firmly locked. The beach at this place being at a considerable distance from any building, I considered the delay attending his removal might be fatal, and having plenty of assistance, I therefore commenced

menced my operations on the spot. By long-continued friction, and alternate pressure upon the chest, I thought I could perceive a slight action of the heart. This was a great encouragement; and after further exertions, I succeeded in wrenching open his jaws, and endeavoured to convey a small quantity of weak brandy and water into his stomach, but to no purpose. However, we still persevered; and in a second effort were more successful. In a little while from this period, he seemed to be gradually recovering; and it is with the most pleasurable emotions I can add, that, in about half an hour more, I was enabled with safety to convey him home, where, with proper attention, in about six hours, he was perfectly restored.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

G. Bateman, Surgeon.

The undersigned were present, and witnessed the above.

J. M. Lacon.
C. L. Beziers.
Thomas Bishop.

Case 7540.

To Dr. Lettsom.

Chelmsford, June 26, 1811.

Respected Friend,

I take the pen at the desire of several of my friends, though with much diffidence, to inform thee of an event which

which affords me the highest gratification. I was last week the happy means of rescuing a young man from a watery grave: knowing thee to be a Vice-President of the Royal Humane Society, I take the liberty of addressing thee, wishing you to notice in your Annual Report, if thou think it worthy, the *way* in which I performed it, though I am indebted to Dr. Franklin on Swimming for it, which I perused some years since, but I fear it is not sufficiently known.

Two young men, one of my brothers, and myself, were bathing on the morning of the 20th instant; one of the former could swim a little, but the other (William Poole), could scarcely take a stroke; the middle of the river was considerably above his head in depth; he unfortunately reached it. I saw him struggling, and swam towards him. He was just sinking the second time when I reached him, and recollecting Dr. F.'s advice in such cases, I seized his arm between the *elbow* and the *shoulder*, and holding him at arm's length swam with him to the shore; though he had swallowed a considerable quantity of water, he soon recovered. I had been in the water a considerable time, and was somewhat exhausted by swimming; this, with the exertion of saving him, made me so weak, I could scarcely dress myself: when I reached home, I lay down an hour or two, and rose as well as ever.

About five years since, I was bathing with a youth of the name of Chandler; in attempting his infant skill, he got into a hole in the river; I extricated him in the same manner.

The greatest danger that is to be apprehended in assisting persons in this situation, is their seizing the

swimmer

swimmer in their convulsive struggles, and both sharing the same fate; and I have heard many good swimmers say they would never attempt to save any one till they had ceased to struggle; but, in taking hold of them in this way, there is no danger, for it is impossible, if the swimmer grasps him tight, that he should turn round, which he must do to take hold of him, nor can he strike him with his feet.

The satisfaction of saving a human being, under these circumstances, must be *felt* to be enjoyed. I have twice experienced this sweet pleasure, and if what I have taken the liberty of communicating, should be the means of spurring others on, in the glorious path of benevolent humanity, I shall be richly rewarded for my exertions.

I shall be much gratified by an answer, and beg to subscribe myself,

Thy most respectful friend,

WILLIAM KNIGHT, Junior.

After the delivery of the Medal the following was spoken by the successful candidate:

To the Royal Humane Society.

ILLUSTRIOUS, LIFE-RESTORING BAND! to you
I pour the grateful tributary lay;
Your animating zeal expands around,
And fills the Empire with a kindred flame;
A generous emulation fires the breasts,
And warms the hearts of thousands to display
Undaunted courage in the ruthless grasp
Of Life's stern foe, insatiable Death!

Sweet

Sweet is the voice of gratitude, and fair
The sight of thousands rising from the tomb ;
Gay, rosy health, again illumes their cheeks,
The breath of Heav'n once more expands their lungs,
The heart dilates, and pours th' enliv'ning stream
With added vigour through its countless tubes,
And animation fires th' expressive eye ;
The Heav'n-born soul recalled as swift it flew
With soaring pinion t'wards its native home,
(Or hover'd indecisive in its flight,
Like one who pauses in a dubious act)
Resumes her seat, and shines through ev'ry sense.
What is that burst of melody divine
That floats upon the soft unconscious breeze ?
Methinks I hear three thousand voices chaunt *
Your vict'ries o'er the ghastly monster, Death ;
Methinks I see them rescued from the grave,
And generations springing into life,
Who, but for YOU, in chaos yet had slept,
Would there have lain, unknown to this fair world,
Unknown to life, to kindred,—lost to Heav'n.
Behold a host of candidates for bliss
Thus hangs on you ; from you descends and winds
Through all the mazes of this varied world.
How many heirs of Heav'n thus owe their birth
To your reviving, vivifying aid,
How many sons of science but for you,
How many sparks of genius would have lain
For ever dormant, and for ever lost,
Who now may shine like blazing meteors

* Objects who have been restored by the Humane Society.

Amid

Amid the host of suns that spread the Heav'ns,
Or mount like eagles soaring to the skies,
And pierce the veil mysterious, that conceals
The hidden stores of science and of truth:
Another MOSES may escape the wave,
And teach the Nations to adore their God
In pure and unsophisticated praise!
A NEWTON may step forth, enrob'd in light
More brilliant than the sun that once has shone;
A nobler bard than MILTON may arise,
And pour his numbers through the list'ning land;
A pencil more divine than RAPHAEL held,
Or TITIAN ere display'd, may charm the eye
With tints more glowing, more sublime than theirs;
Another PHIDIAS bid the marble live;
A JONES command th' expansive dome to rise,
And more majestic temples grace our plains;
A HAMPDEN or a SYDNEY wake the world
From deathlike slumbers to behold the day,
Tear off the fetters from Britannia's feet,
Take from her hand the flaming brand of war,
And bid her pace her sea-girt isle in peace:
All hail, sweet PEACE: fair child, "of Heav'n FIRST
born,"
But oh! of Earth the LAST!—When will the sons
Of discord sheath their swords, nor longer pour
Their roaring thunder round the trembling world?
When will the sons of men have no delight
In weltering in the blood of fellow man?
PHILANTHROPISTS! on you the Muse reclines
With tranquil joy! your gen'rous deeds she'd sing,
And to the world would sound the hallow'd names

Of HOWARD, HAWES, and YE who tread their steps;
But not on poets rests your deathless fame,
For you will shine for ever by your own
Unsullied lustre, through the dark'ning clouds
That hover round this agitated globe,
And satisfaction sweet, and peace of soul
Shall cheer your dying hours.—Your DEEDS shall live
Your MONUMENTS, and GRATITUDE your PRAISE!

W. K.

CASE 7544.

To John Beaumont, Esq.

DEAR SIR, *July* 15, 1811.

Within a quarter of an hour after we parted yesterday evening (about 8 o'clock), I was witness to a melancholy accident on the Canal, within about 300 yards of the Camberwell road. In approaching a swing-bridge, I observed several persons in great distress; when I was informed a child had fallen into the middle of the stream, from off the Bridge, which had been crowded with children playing. A young man was then swimming out, who had thrown himself in with his cloaths on, but could not succeed in finding the body. The distress of the spectators was now wrought up to the highest pitch, none of whom could swim, the young man who had been in the water not choosing to go in again. At this interesting moment a gentleman came running up to the Canal, and making enquiries where the child was supposed to lie, whilst he pulled off his upper cloaths and another cut off his pantaloons, he plunged into the

the water, and, to the great joy and comfort of the spectators, brought the boy up at the first dive. It was with the greatest difficulty I could afterwards prevail on this humane gentleman to favour me with his name—"It was of no consequence—he did no more than his duty;" with many other excuses; but at last I learnt it was Mr. Twist (or Trist), of Surrey-square, to whom we were so much indebted. Of course, any pecuniary recompence is not to be thought of for a moment, but he is at least highly deserving of the particular thanks of our excellent Society, which I earnestly solicit may be voted him.

The patient turned out to be a fine boy, about five years old, named John Jones, son of a Mr. Jones of Portland-place, Walworth. He had been in the water about four minutes, as nearly as I could collect. We had him directly conveyed to the Albany Arms public-house, not far from the Canal, where every attention was immediately given on the part of the landlord (J. D. Wyld), and landlady, in providing us with a bed, spirits, gruel, warm bath, &c. I beg leave to recommend them to the Humane Society, as well deserving of remuneration. The boy was immediately stripped, and friction and warm water applied in bottles to his body. A medical gentleman was sent for: but, as after some minutes none appeared, I ran as fast as I could to Walworth Road, where I was so fortunate as to meet with Mr. HARDY, the Surgeon, at home. He immediately accompanied me to the public-house; and under his most judicious directions, assisted by several humane gentlemen (whose unwearied exertions for three hours did them the highest credit), every means recommended

by

by our Society were successively employed; and we had, for a short time, the inexpressible pleasure of congratulating each other on our success; for, after two hours labour, strong hopes were indulged that the child would recover; and in half an hour after, no doubt was entertained of it, as the heart and lungs had begun to act freely, and the pulse at the extremities were perceptible. The child soon after screamed, and begun to articulate, calling for his friends, and also for drink. After we had the luxury of introducing his parents to witness the recovery of the child (as we fondly imagined) and had committed him to the care of his immediate friends for the night—in a moment an unfavourable change was perceived; and in less than five minutes, after one violent convulsion, he breathed his last. Here, my dear Sir, you will very readily conceive our regret and disappointment. They were too bitter to admit of description. But it is our duty to submit with cheerfulness to the dispensations of Providence. The poor parents were in the house, with others of their children, and formed together a truly affecting scene. I am sorry to add, it is one that does, and I fear will often occur on the banks of this Canal, which is generally crowded with children, and made quite a promenade for nursery-maids, &c. Only last week a little girl was drowned near the same spot.

Mr. HARDY'S exertions were most highly praiseworthy; and I much regret, on his account, that his labours were not eventually crowned with the success they so well deserved.

I had, however, the satisfaction to learn, that last week Mr. HARDY had a more fortunate case in the same neigh-

neighbourhood; having recovered a poor female Suicide, who had been suspended twenty minutes. If Mr. HARDY is not at present a Medical Assistant, I should beg to propose that he be requested to accept of that office. He stands very high in his profession, and will confer credit on our Society.

With many apologies for the prolixity of this communication, I have the pleasure to remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

J. B. NICHOLS.

Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have obtained a statement of the case from Mr. Hardy, which I inclose. He has also promised to send me the particulars of the former case.

Additional Remarks, addressed to Dr. Lettsom.

Walworth, Oct. 29, 1811.

DEAR SIR,

Various circumstances have happened to prevent me from noticing your observations on the case of John Jones, before this time. I shall now give you a detail of this case; adding such observations upon its termination, as appear to be suggested by your inquiries. At half past eight o'clock in the evening of the 14th of last July, I was called to attend upon John Jones, a child aged five years, who had fallen into the Surrey Canal; out of which he had been taken, as I was informed, about

twenty

twenty minutes. He was taken into a house, about half a mile from my residence; and at the time when I reached him, his face was livid, there was no pulsation at the wrist, and the motion of the heart was so obscure, as to be scarcely perceptible, after intervals of entire cessation. Respiration was suspended altogether for a short time, and these extremely languid and convulsive. Having no apparatus at hand for inflating the lungs, I availed myself of the natural elasticity of the ribs, by pressing forcibly upon the sternum, and then suddenly removing my hand, which was followed by a dilatation of the cavity of the thorax, and a consequent introduction of air into the previously exhausted air-cells of the lungs. This practice occurred to me, from recollecting a conversation which I had with Mr. Astley Cooper some time ago; and in which Mr. Cooper remarked, that the most satisfactory case of resuscitation, in his recollection, happened to a surgeon at Yarmouth, who used no other mode of inflating the lungs, than the one adopted by me in this case. However, without pretending to assert that this is the most eligible method of attempting to produce respiration, much less to maintain the correctness of my rationale of the practice, suffice it to say, that respiration was perfectly restored in about two hours. Along with the inflation of the lungs, friction of the whole body, the warm bath, and the introduction of moderate stimuli into the stomach, were steadily, but cautiously used. At the end of two hours, from my first seeing him, he was able to ask for some tea; he also spoke to a woman whom he knew. At a quarter past eleven o'clock, I put him between

warm

warm blankets, thinking him out of danger; but upon going into another room to give some directions to the person who was appointed to sit up with the child, I was called hastily to the bed-side of the patient, who expired as I entered the room, after a slight convulsive effort. You inquire "whether I conceive that over excitement, or energy, produced a fatal collapse of nervous energy from the want of continued excitement?" And again you ask, "had that excitement which produced resuscitation, been more gradually applied to the system, and longer continued, would the nervous or vital energy have been thereby less exhausted, and a total collapse prevented?" In reply to the first quære, I do not think that the fatal termination of the case is attributable to over excitement; inasmuch as the degree of stimulation applied, did not appear more than sufficient for calling into action the dormant irritability of the system, as was evinced by the cessation of vital action whenever the means of resuscitation were intermitted for only a few moments. If whether those stimuli which eventually produced re-animation, had been applied more gradually, the termination of the case had proved more favourable, I cannot decide. But I feel persuaded that the longer continuance of their application would not have produced any good effects; because the stimulation in various ways was not given up, until the child appeared to be perfectly recovered; and upon the accession of the convulsive effort, which immediately preceded death, I put the patient into the warm bath, but was soon convinced of the complete extinction of the vital principle. As it has been my intention,

rather to detail phenomena, than to expatiate upon the immediate cause of this patient's sudden and unexpected death, you will excuse me, should you not think the questions contained in your letter, fully answered.

I am, &c.

THOS. HARDY.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

No. 9, New Broad Street, Moorfields, London, April 20, 1811.

SIR,

Returning to this Country from the command of one of his Majesty's ships on a foreign station, I learnt that the Humane Society granted an honourable reward to those whose good fortune it had been to rescue a fellow creature from an untimely grave.—That good fortune has been mine in more instances than one, as the inclosed documents will evince.

Next to the satisfaction of having been instrumental therein, I should feel that of receiving from such a distinguished body of my countrymen the medal, as a memento of the event; and when the value of the lives of seamen to the community is considered, I feel that I have some claims on that account, which, with the more powerful one of humanity, I trust, will obviate any objection which may present itself on the score of irregularity, in permitting so much time to elapse between the

the events and application, which has chiefly arisen from my having been abroad on the service of my country. It may be deemed necessary for me to detail a few of the leading facts, and I shall confine myself to the case of the Foudroyant, which then bore the flag of the immortal Nelson, as the one where, happily, my individual attempts were successful.

I got hold of the man, already a foot and a half under water, by the hair. He was quite senseless. I kept him up till a boat came to my assistance, and he was restored to life. I found, on enquiring lately, that Mr. Jefferson, the Surgeon of the Foudroyant at the time, died some time since, and I therefore offer the certificate of the Captain, Sir Thomas Hardy, which I trust will be sufficient.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ARCHIBALD DUFF.

These are to certify, that Captain Archibald Duff, when a Lieutenant on board his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, and then under my command, in the year 1799, when she was laying at anchor in the Bay of Palermo, in the Island of Sicily, did in a most gallant manner, jump overboard, and save a Seaman belonging to the said ship. This happened in the middle watch, and the night was very dark. The unfortunate man most certainly would have been drowned, had it not been for the exertion of this enterprising young officer.

Given under my hand on board his Majesty's ship Barfleur, in the Tagus, this 5th day of April, 1811.

T. M. HARDY, Captain.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Malta, March 11, 1811.

SIR,

Having received a letter from Captain Archibald Duff, of the Royal Navy, wherein he desires me to state the circumstances attending the rescuing a Seaman from drowning;

I hereby certify, that on or about the 2d day of September 1799, a man having fallen overboard from his Majesty's ship Foudroyant, lying in Palermo, after midnight, the said Captain Archibald Duff, then Lieutenant, did jump overboard, and after great exertion, succeeded in saving the above-mentioned Seaman, who was brought on board senseless, at which time I was Surgeon's first Mate.

I am, Sir,

Yours most obedient, humble Servant,

LUKE FINN, Surgeon in the Navy.

To J. Beaumont, Esq.

Birmingham, Feb. 9, 1811.

SIR,

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of the Humane Society, that Captain Duff, when Lieutenant of his Majesty's late ship the Queen Charlotte, at the time she was burnt, was the means of saving the lives of several men, through his humane and feeling exertions, by over-ruling the objections of those in the boat against taking

taking any more in; of which number I was one of the fortunate individuals saved on that melancholy occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Lieut.
Marines, Recruiting Service.

CASE 7561.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, President, and by his Lordship referred to the Managers of the Royal Humane Society.

January 15, 1812.

MY LORD,

Give me leave to take the liberty of informing you, that about two months ago, while the West India ships were laying in the outward-bound dock, a Portuguese fell overboard, and though he passed many ships, and sunk twice, no person attempted to save him, till he came down to the Saragoza West India Trader; when Samuel Lissaint, her chief mate, seeing him sinking, jumped off her deck, and by holding him partly by his teeth, brought him safe to land, and had him restored to life: as this can be attested by all the crew, and the officers attendant upon the decks, and the other ships near, one of which was the Alexander, I think it my duty, as my late father (Benjamin Kidney, esq.) was long

long a Member of the Humane Society, for the encouragement of others, to beg your attention to this act; as any medal or other little token of your approbation to the young man who thus ventured his life for a fellow-creature, may, should the Committee think proper, be bestowed upon him upon his return, it would be prized by him, as he not only was obliged to bring him above water with his teeth, having his cloaths on, which endangered his own life, but took a most severe and dangerous cold from his exertions.

Hoping your Lordship's excuse for troubling you upon this subject, and from your known humanity begging the favour of its being mentioned at any meeting your Lordship shall think fit, I am,

My Lord, your obliged,

C. KIDNEY.

North-End, Fulham, Middlesex.

Observations on the foregoing Cases.

The preceding instances of resuscitation, cannot but excite particular attention; for, however marvellous they may appear, they have been authenticated by indubitable evidence, and convey the most impressive encouragement, after the appearamce of total extinction of life, to persevere in applying the means of resuscitation recommended by the Society in Section III. which have so often been succeeded by the happiest result.

To the corpse, in many instances, cold, stiff, and apparently dead, life has been recalled, and health restored. In antecedent times, despair would have been excited,

excited, and interment in the grave have closed the scene.

It cannot be too cogently expressed upon the scientific mind, to contemplate the means recommended to reanimate the apparently dead.—Each may be appropriate: one of these is peculiarly important, that of inflating the lungs, so particularly described in Section III. p. 9.

The common, or atmospheric air, possesses more elasticity and salubrity than the human breath; which is mephitic, and injurious; hence, instead of blowing through the nostrils with the mouth, a curved tube, as in the Society's apparatus, should be fixed to the pipe or neck of the bellows, and the air conveyed into the lungs, not into the stomach. The action of the lungs may also be excited by the methods practised by Mr. Harbroe in Case 7440; in Case 7450, by Mr. Hunter; in Case 7534, by Mr. Bateman; and in Case 7544, by Mr. Hardy; and more fully explained in Section III. p. 9, before noticed.

The Case 7540, by W. Knight, Junior, merits particular attention, as to the mode to be pursued in rescuing a person drowning, so as to prevent any impediment to his intended deliverer, as many have been sacrificed in consequence of their arms being grasped by the unfortunate object, and thereby involved in the same fatal catastrophe. Shakspeare seems to advert to this circumstance in Macbeth.

Doubtful long it stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choak their art.——

SECTION VII.

VARIETIES OF APPARATUS, AND MEANS FOR RESCUING DROWNED PERSONS.

I. *Description of Dr.* COGAN'S *Drags.*

With an Engraving.

Plate III.

DR. COGAN, from the first institution of the Royal Humane Society, occasionally turned his attention to these subjects, and to him we are indebted for the following remarks. He was dissatisfied with every construction in the form of drags, which he had seen both in England and Holland. They were attended with very essential defects. Some of them were not calculated to produce the success desired; and others were so formed as absolutely to induce danger. The original drags for the aid of drowning persons were first constructed in Holland. They were merely adapted to the assistance of those who should accidentally fall into the water in their cloaths; such as boatmen or bargemen, whose dress in that country is always so ample and voluminous that little danger could accrue from the sharpest point, three quarters of an inch in length, placed upon the curisture of the drag, in a perpendicular direction. But, as in every accident the subject might not be equally defended against the danger of a deep penetration, the Doctor attempted to obviate the evils that might arise from the perpendicular direction of the points, and shortness of the curistures of the instrument, which were

too

Plate 4

Fig. 1.

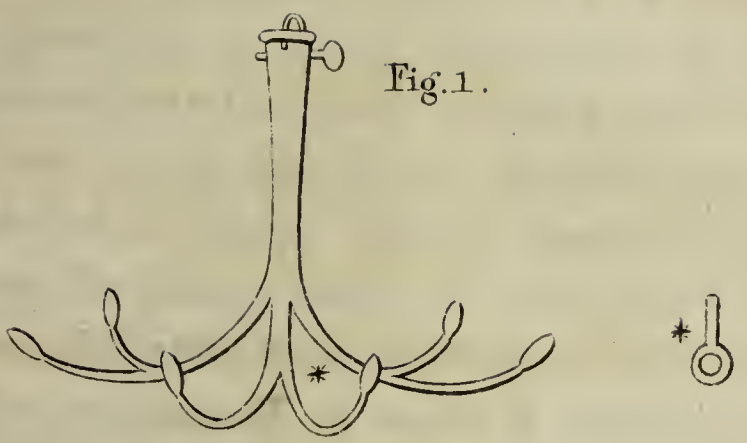
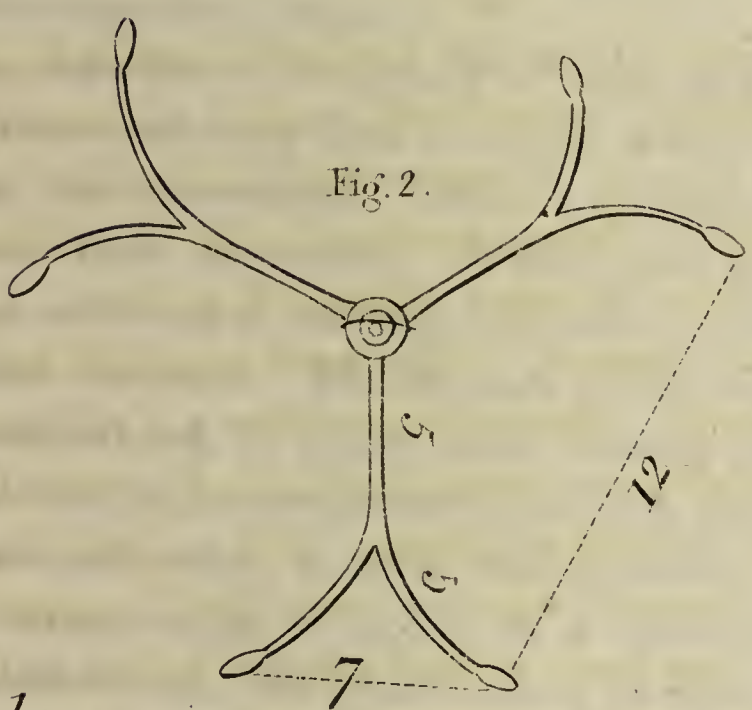
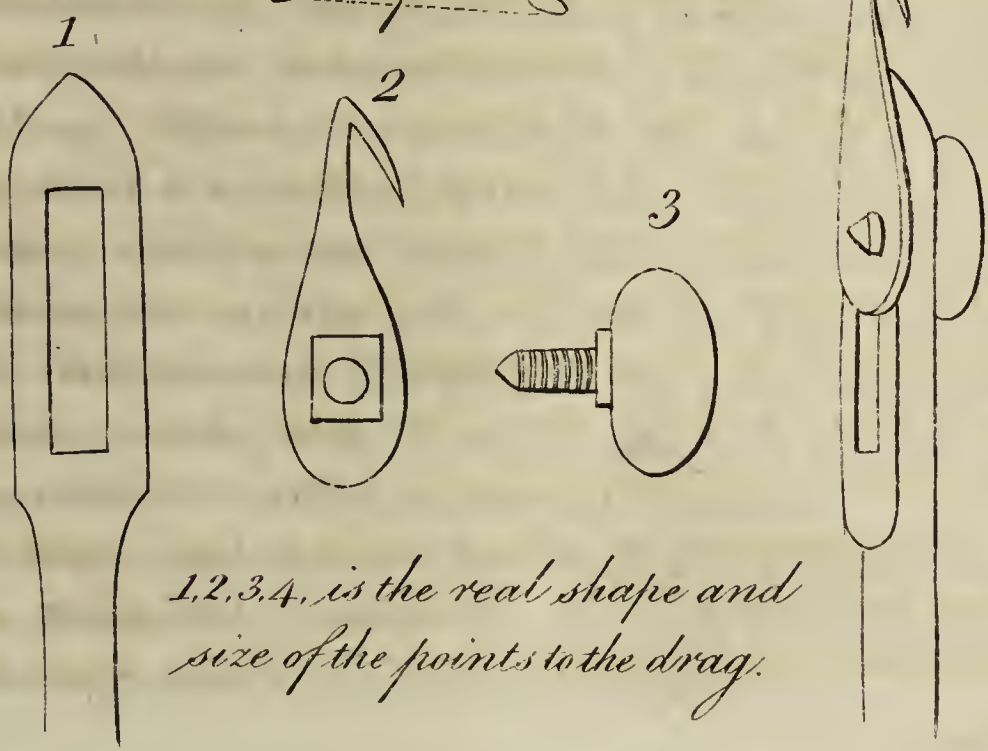


Fig. 2.





1,2,3,4, is the real shape and size of the points to the drag.



too contracted to embrace either a leg or an arm; by enlarging the curistures several inches, and by giving to the points an oblique direction, by which they could not lacerate to any considerable depth. But these drags could be of no service to bathers, who are destitute of cloaths.

To escape the disadvantages of every other mode of construction, and unite their advantages, the Doctor has contrived the instrument, of which a sketch is given in the annexed plate, which will be made intelligible by the following description:

The instrument is entirely of iron, and consists of three arms projecting from a central point, and curved towards the extremities. These extremities are about one foot from the centre. Within three inches of the end is a subdivision, forming two points, which bend in opposite directions. The distance of the two points, in each subdivision, is about seven inches; and the distance of the points projecting from each limb, and opposed to each other, is about twelve inches. From the centre rises a style, or socket, in a conic form, about eight inches long, the upper surface of which is an inch and a quarter in diameter; over it is a small moveable iron loop. This cavity is to admit the end of a long pole, which is to be fixed in the socket, by means of an iron peg, which passes through holes made in the sides of the socket and the pole; so that the pole may be taken out at pleasure. See plate IV. fig. 1. for a side view of the instrument, with its socket and pin; and fig. 2, for an extended view of its arms and branches.

At each extremity of the branches is a fissure, see No. 1, along which a hook, No. 2, is made to slide; this may be kept firm in its place by the screw No. 3.

N. B. No. 4, represents the hook fixed at the end of the branch. At the bottom of the instrument is a projecting iron, about three inches in length, terminating in a ring; to which a rope, about twelve yards long, is to be attached. At the other extremity of the rope a large cork is fastened—see fig. 1.

The advantages proposed by this peculiar construction of the instrument are the following:

1.—By the length of the branches, and their different curistures, the probabilities are multiplied that the instrument will lay firm hold of some part of the body. It is morally certain to catch an arm, a leg, thigh, foot, or the chin, in such a manner as to enable the assistant to bring the body to the surface of the water, without the possibility of an injury. In some directions it may embrace the whole body; for which there is space between the most distant extremities; their curistures would catch at the arm-pits, and prevent its falling through. It was upon this account that the principal branches are so few: had they been double the number, the spaces would not have been sufficiently large to secure a hold in every direction.

2.—When the subject is naked, as is the case with Bathers, sharp-pointed instruments are dangerous, which forms an objection to most of the instruments hitherto in use, particularly where the curisture of the branches is but a few inches in diameter. As in the present instrument the chances of laying hold are so numerous, sharp points may be dispensed with; they are therefore made to recede by being screwed below the extreme edge of the branches. But when the unhappy subject has fallen into the water with his cloaths on, as these

spread

spread and float in various directions, hooks must be of the utmost service; and this advantage will be gained by making the hooks to project, as at No. 4.

N. B. By the hook's being on one side only, and not bearded like an arrow, it penetrates the cloaths with much greater ease.

3.—In some cases, the use of a long pole is very advantageous; as when a boat is at hand, and the assistant can row to the place where the body is supposed to lie. In many other cases a rope, twenty-six to thirty yards in length, fastened to the ring at the top of the socket, obviously becomes necessary, as the longest pole can be made to extend to a small distance only. Where the pole alone is used, it should be as long as that of a common boat-hook, or about fifteen or sixteen feet, beyond which it becomes unweildy. From experiments that have been made, the union of these appears to be much preferable to either alone. It has been found, that a rope fastened to the ring, and made to pass through a hole at the upper extremity of the pole, unites every advantage. The pole adds so much steadiness and *momentum* to the drag, that it can be thrown several yards farther than without it; and when the body is drawn near to the side of a vessel or the shore, the pole will be found of great use in directing the future operation. It must however be noted, that where the pole and the rope are in use together, the former should not be more than ten or twelve feet in length; for it would, if longer, become too heavy to be thrown at a great distance, and, excepting the weight of the drag were considerably increased, the pole, by its floating would prevent the iron from sinking.

4.—When accidents happen in rivers, it is often by the sides of them, where the roots and stumps of trees extend themselves under the surface of the water, and are liable to impede the action of the drag. Sometimes the curved arms of the drag are entangled by them; nor will they be extricated by pulling in the direction of the line, which cannot in such cases be pushed backwards like a pole. Under these difficulties the lower rope may prove of great service; the floating cork will mark its position, and when the assistant is in a boat, or on shore contiguous to the spot, by laying hold of this and pulling it towards him, the difficulty will be removed.

The above instrument, being calculated for various purposes, must have a provision for each purpose, and consequently become more complicated than others, which will proprionably enhance its price. A single instrument cannot be made for less than a guinea; the rope and pole cost about four shillings. A smith would, doubtless, undertake a stipulated number at a less price.

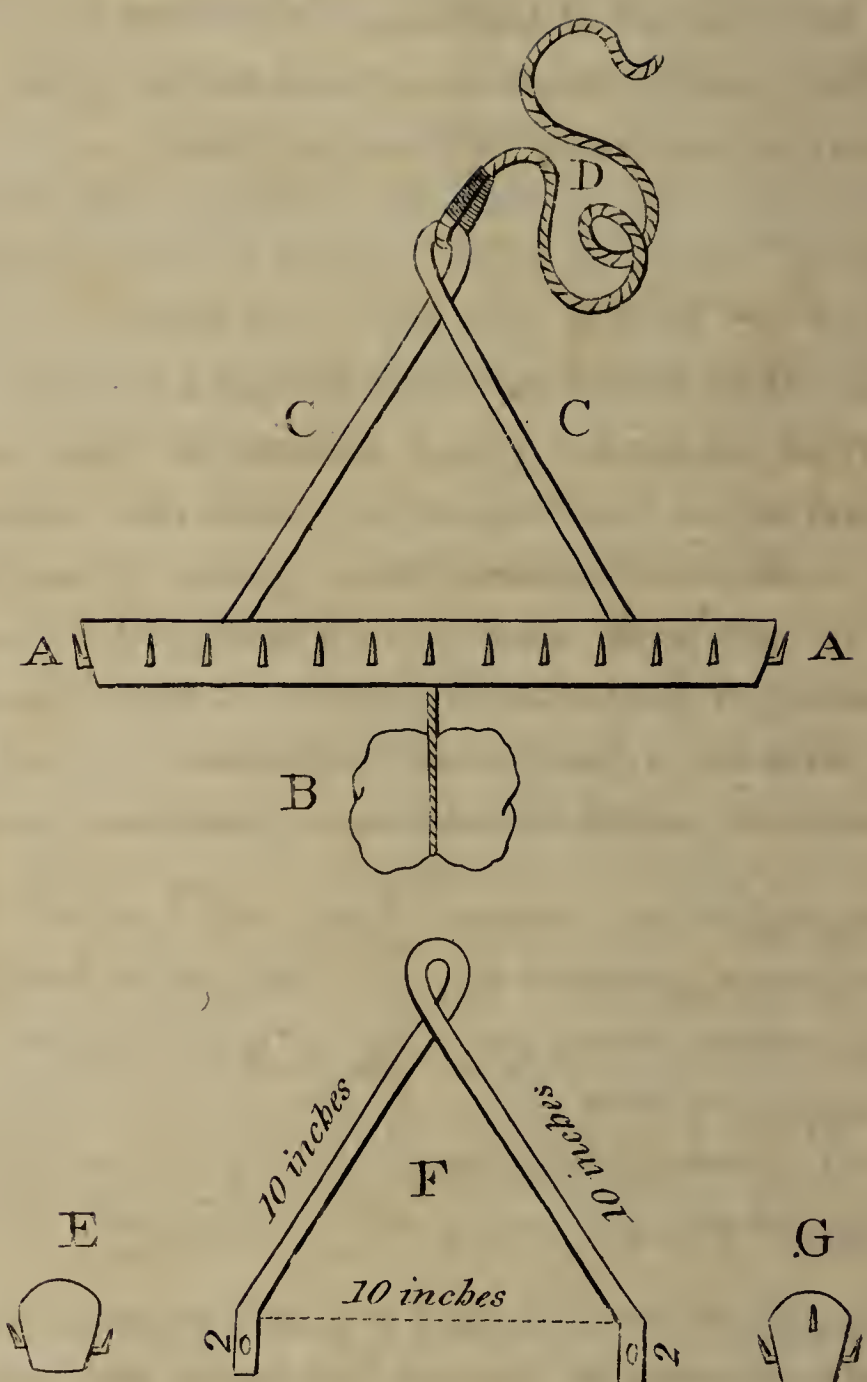
Dr. Cogan, with great candour, has obligingly communicated to the Treasurer the following remarks on his new-invented Drag*: "My Drag, in its present form, is as perfect as I can make it, to be used as a *drag*, when attached to a long *cord;* but the boatmen say, that they work it conveniently with a pole; that the various limbs

* The Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. having proposed a premium to the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable Drag, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water, Dr. Cogan presented the above, and was honoured with the Gold Medal.

draw



Plate 5



draw so much water that they cannot move it without difficulty, and a loss of time. I have it in contemplation to make one for *poles*, with only *one limb*, which will take a more ample and certain hold than the boat-hook they now prefer (for the above reason), notwithstanding the danger of laceration, &c." The Doctor has also suggested improvements on the Drag of the Royal Humane Society highly meriting attention.

Description of Mr. STONE'S *Drag.*

With an Engraving. Plate V.

As the want of drags has been severely felt, and several drowned before the drag or boat-hook could arrive; this drag is therefore recommended for its cheapness, and the certainty with which it takes hold of the cloaths without materially injuring the body. Though it can only be used when the person is cloathed, it will be found peculiarly useful for the canal and river, where above five out of six are drowned with their cloaths on; and the specific gravity of the human body being only a few pounds heavier than water, any thing that takes hold of the cloaths will bring the body gently to the surface. When a person falls from the bank into the river, the body is seldom within reach of a pole, consequently the drag or boat-hook is useless without a boat. This drag, by having a long cord, can be used immediately, by throwing it beyond the body, and gently drawing it to shore.

A. A. is a piece of ash, originally round, and eighteen inches long, and about two inches in diameter, having the two sides planed, so that the upper may be wider

wider than the lower part. At each side, and at the ends, tenter-hooks are driven, at an inch and half distance, near the low edge of the planed part, to within an eighth of an inch of the wood. The tenter-hook ought to be about three quarters of an inch long in that part which is on the outside of the wood, and they ought also to be sharpened with a file. B. A stone fastened in a cord, which passes through the middle of the wood, and the stone is kept suspended an inch from the drag. The use of the stone is to make the drag weigh about three pounds; but if the ash is loaded in each end with lead to make it sufficiently heavy, the stone will not be wanted, and the drag will be more convenient. C. C. A piece of iron, half an inch wide, and a quarter thick; the arms are ten inches long, and when put through the middle of the wood at each end it forms a triangle. D. Thirty feet of cord. E. presents the shape of the wood, and how the tenter-hooks are placed on the sides. F. The iron before it is put into the wood. A nail is driven through the wood and the pole in the iron at each end. G. shews the manner the hooks are put at the ends.

Observations.

Upon a comparison of the two drags, the Public will be able to appreciate them. The cheapness of that invented by Mr. STONE is a very important advantage, not being more than about 3*s.* 6*d.* each.—These drags may, at a very small expence, be deposited in places nearest to those where accidents mostly happen, in such numbers as to be expeditiously procured; which is of the utmost moment. But they cannot be applied to Bathers; nor will they be able to hold the body above the surface

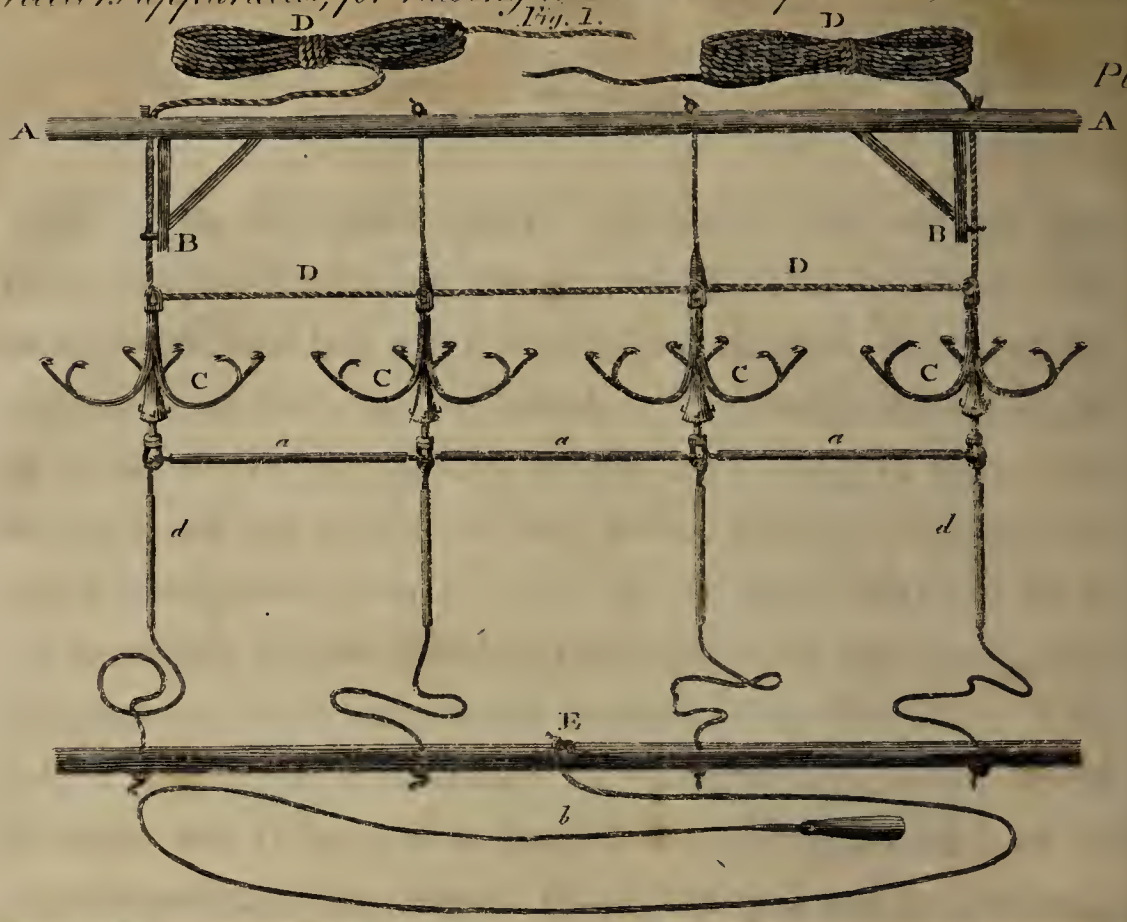
of



Mr. Miller's apparatus, for raising the Bodies of Persons sunk under Wat

Plate 6

Fig. 1.



N°2

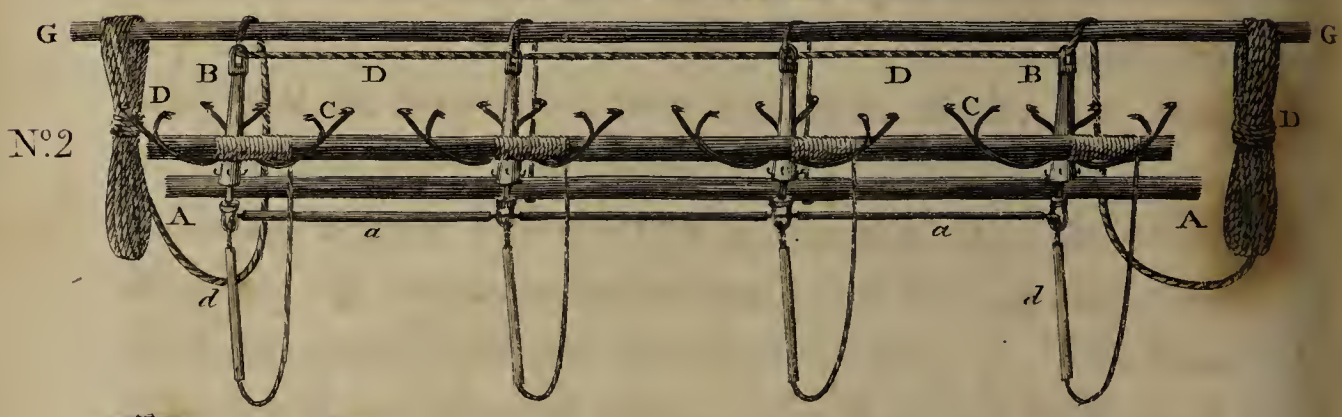


Fig. 3.

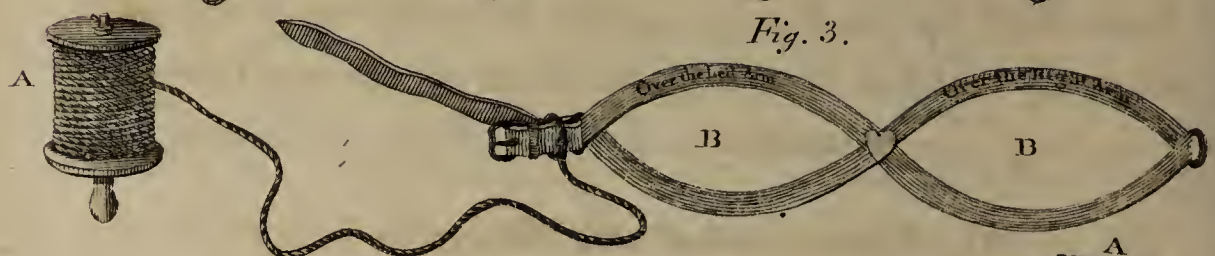
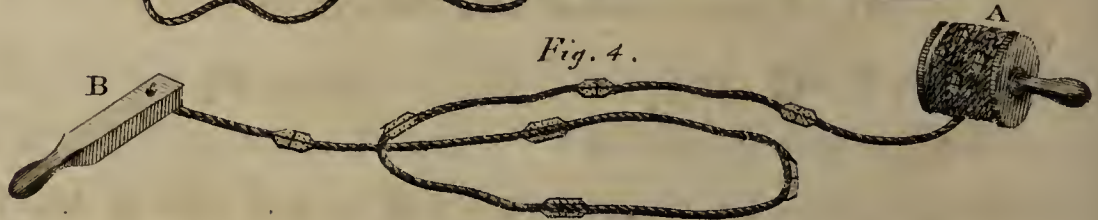
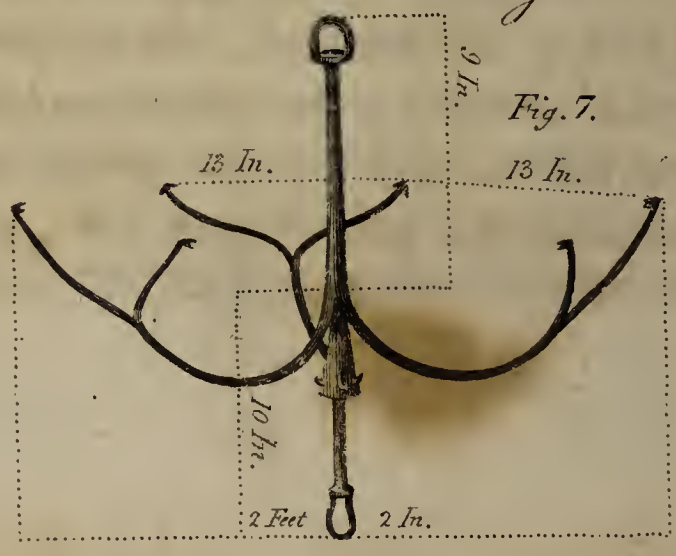


Fig. 4.



Mr. Millers Drag.

Fig. 7.



of the water for any length of time, as its weight may tear the cloaths, or the hooks from their holding. Nor can any drag fastened to a rope be of service when the subject has fallen through the ice in an oblique direction. They may be useful in accidents at sea; but in harbours, where accidents frequently happen, the other drag at the end of a pole is preferable, as it is often necessary to hold the body for some time above the surface of the water, or the mud, till farther help can be obtained.

As the Society cannot but feel sincere pleasure in witnessing any improvements introduced to public notice, on objects for the promotion of which it was instituted; and the recommendation of the Society of Arts, &c. which has voted a Gold Medal to JOHN MILLER, Esq. of Bedford, cannot but claim attention: To the respectable character of this Gentleman are added the testimonies of Dr. YEETS, Mr. SHORT, and Mr. NASH, of Bedford; and by the condescension of the learned Secretary of Arts, &c. Dr. TAYLOR, we avail ourselves of this interesting communication.

III. *Description of Mr.* MILLER's *Drag.*

With an Engraving. Plate VI.

SIR,

Witnessing, as many others did, a boy losing his life in the river in this place, for want of an expeditious means of finding and recovering his body when sunk, I wrote to and waited on Dr. Hawes, requesting him to procure for me whatever were the proper and most approved machines for that purpose. He purchased for me

me two sets of the Royal Humane Society's Apparatus for Re-animation; two of Daniel's Life-Preservers; one of the Society's Rope-Drags; and one of Dr. Cogan's Pole-Drags; pointing out this last as the most approved and most efficacious machine then in use: and he gave me a sketch of a Bar-Drag, armed with tenter-hooks, and weighted with a bar of iron, to which the rope drawing it was to be fastened.

As soon as I had received it, I went with a medical gentleman, who had been eye-witness to the fatal catastrophe, and who assisted in searching for and taking out the boy (consequently knew the precise spot wherein he fell, and where he was found, which was within three feet of where he fell), to try the efficacy of Dr. Cogan's drag. The boy fell from off the bridge whilst fishing, and so far distant from the shore as to render a boat necessary for us to reach the spot. The depth of the water was ten feet; and we found a difficulty, from the buoyancy of the pole in Dr. Cogan's drag, in forcing it to the bottom; and when we did, the stones, or whatever it met with, so favoured its buoyancy as to toss it up considerably when drawing forward; and it required the force of both hands to keep it down so as to scrape the bottom with it. The result was, that the force the person holding the drag was obliged to use, to counteract the buoyancy of its pole (added to the weight and resistance of the water against it), overpowered the means of the person who had the guidance of the boat to move it in the direction he wished; and instead of the movement of the boat directing the drag (or rather the person holding it), the drag, by the force required to keep it at the bottom, and by the weight and resistance

sistance of the water acting on its pole, governed the boat, and was, as it were, an anchor to it, confining the efforts of the person standing in it and using the drag, and making the action of the drag stationary instead of progressive.

The extreme scope of this drag not exceeding eighteen inches, may it not require too much time to traverse the uncertain space wherein the object to be searched for lies, to insure its success? The Bar-drag, of which Dr. Hawes gave me the sketch, in point of extent and its consequent expedition, might answer where the bottom is level, and no ridges or hollows would occur; but, as being a straight piece of wood, it can accommodate itself to no unevennesses, consequently must leave holes, the most likely repository of the object sought for, unsearched.

One cannot but be aware that it will seldom happen that the precise spot can be ascertained; either from the current of the water, the confusion, or difference of opinion among spectators, the space to be searched is generally considerable and uncertain. Adverting, therefore, to what Dr. Hawes had sent me, and to the conversation I had with him, as well as the enquiries I had made, I thought something was still wanting, and the *desideratum* appeared to me to be a machine that would be expeditious, because it was extensive—and secure, because, by accommodating itself to the ground, however uneven, it would search holes and hillocks equally. I turned my mind, therefore, to form a machine of this description; and thinking that the buoyancy of the wood would take off from the weight of lead and iron about it, were I to extend it to ten feet in length, I determined

on that length for it, and I found my expectation realised in the result. I therefore denominated it a machine or drag, easily drawn by one person, that fishes an extent of ten feet at one sweep, with the certainty of finding a body, if it lies within that space, let the ground be ever so uneven, or the water ever so deep. *Vide Reference and Engravings.*

Permit me, Sir, to request you to submit this account of my machine to the Society of Arts, &c. accompanied with models and a drawing; and should they be honoured with the approbation of the Society, I shall feel myself much gratified, as their sanction could not fail to promote their publicity.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN MILLER.

Bedford, Feb. 28, 1809.
To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec.

IV. *Reference and Description of Mr.* MILLER's *Apparatus for raising the Bodies of Persons sunk under Water.*

Plate VI. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4.

This machine consists of a round piece of deal A A, fig. 1, ten feet in length, and two inches and an half in diameter; at thirteen inches from each end of it, a square piece of deal B, twelve inches in length, and one inch and a half in diameter, made firm by a bracket, is let in and glued or nailed. To this bar four six-pointed drags, C C C C, are suspended at equal distances.

These

These drags are weighted with two pounds of lead affixed to run on to the lower end of their shafts or stems, to steady them when in action, and to keep their points from running into the ground, which, had they nothing to counteract their weight and preponderancy at top, they would do. The buoyancy of the bar on the one hand, and the weight of the lead at the bottom of the drags on the other, have the effect of keeping the drags in an upright position when at rest in the water, and in a diagonal one when pulled forward, scraping the ground, but not entering it. Each drag as shewn in Plate V. fig. 5, has a swivel at both ends of its shaft or stem. Its whole length, including swivels, is about nineteen inches. At nine and a half inches from the top, the hooks, which are three only at their base, but which are subdivided at eight inches from their ends, take their rise. They are curved, and their points, when turned up again, are about four inches below the level of their tops, and thirteen inches asunder; and the outside point of each subdivision is thirteen inches from its adjoining one. The extreme points are split and formed into a double hook, very sharp, and pointing towards the stem.

Holes are bored through the bar A at equal distances, so as the hooks when suspended may approach each other within five inches. Through those at the end, which are larger than the others, and made close to the pieces of wood let into the bar, the principal or drawing ropes D D pass. This rope is of considerable length and strength, and goes through the top-swivels of all the drags. It is then made fast by wooden wedges driven into the holes through which it passes, at such a length as will suspend the two end drags a few inches below

the end of the pieces of wood let into the bar. The other three drags are suspended at the same distance from the bar by lines of an equal length coming through the holes in the bar, and tied to their top swivels. These three drags, as well as the two end ones, are made fast to the principal or drawing rope at equal distances, with a piece of tar-line tied to their top swivels. And the two outside drags are kept in their proper situation by the principal ropes going through a staple fixed in the pieces of wood let into the bar; and the two others are kept either from approaching or entangling with one another, or the outside ones, by bored pieces of wood, *a a*, of equal lengths, placed between each drag at the bottom, through which and their bottom swivels a rope made fast to the bottom swivels of the two outside drags passes. The drags, however tied or fastened their swivels may be, always have their own rotary motion free; consequently their points, by their own gravity, will always assume and retain their proper position when in action. The bar clears the way for the drags, breaking and removing weeds, or what else might otherwise impede their progress and action. The drags, being suspended to the bar, and separated from each other by nothing but what will give way, are undulatory in their progress as the bottom is, but will yet preserve the full extent of their sweep.

Thus formed, the machine is ready for use, and may be drawn, in this shape, backward and forward at pleasure; but should the water wherein it is to be used be thought to contain roots of trees, or any thing likely to occasion the necessity of drawing up or releasing any one of the drags from the obstacle it has met with, then

another

another appendage is advisable. A bar E, less in substance than the leading one, but of the same length, and which, for distinction sake, I call the floating-bar. Holes are made through this bar at the same distance from each other as those in the leading-bar; and ropes of equal lengths, (either ten feet, or any other length that may be chosen), after having been tied to the bottom swivels of all the drags, are to be brought through these holes, and there stopped, either by a knot or pieces of cork at their ends. By this means any particular drag may be got at, without altering the position of the others; for, as far as the flexibility of the rope in the intermediate spaces between the several drags will admit, each is free and independent of the other; and since, by means of these ropes, a parallelism is preserved from the leading-bar to the floating one, the floating one of course brings into view the direction the one which is sunk is taking.

Should the current of water be strong, it would carry the floating-bar before the leading one, in a drawing-down stream. A rope *b*, therefore, weighted with a stone or piece of lead at its end, is requisite. This will act as a kind of anchor to it; will steady it, and keep it where it ought to be, behind the leading one. If bored pieces of deal *d d*, 15 inches long, are, after passing the ropes of the floating-bar through them, made fast by wooden wedges to those ropes, at three inches distance from the bottoms of the drags, they will, by their buoyancy and tension, prevent these ropes of the floating-bar entangling round the points of the drags.

With the floating-bar attached to it, the progress of the bar cannot be instantly changed from straight forward

ward to retrograde. For, without making a sweep something circuitous, the ropes would entangle. But if a rope is fastened either to the middle of the floating-bar, or to that rope which operates as an anchor to it, by means of that, the whole machine may be drawn back, and the same sweep repeated as often as required.

Should the floating-bar, for the purpose of disengaging any particular drag, be thought unnecessary, but that it is desirable to know what direction the one sunk is taking, and that the drawing backward and forward is an object, the floating-bar, provided the holes at the ends of it are made sufficiently large, will do this by changing its direction from being a following-bar into that of a leading one, by this means: Detach it from the drags by untying its ropes from the bottom swivels. Pull them out of the floating-bar, and then pass the two ends of the principal or drawing-rope through the holes next the ends of it, and let it slip down to the leading-bar; its own buoyancy will bring it to the surface of the water, and the operation of a man's pulling the drawing-rope will, by compression, keep it there.

The cost of this drag and appendages is three guineas.

Plate VI, fig. 2, represents the drag in the state in which it should be preserved ready for use, or the manner in which it should be carried from place to place, to prevent any part from entangling. G G is a pole, over which that part of the apparatus marked A and B is laid, and on which the cords D D folded up are hung; the drags C C C C remain suspended on the nearer side of the pole; and the floating-bar E is laid within the drags, with the hollow tubes *d d* below it.

Fig.

Fig. 5 shews one of the drags separate from the rest of the apparatus, with the dimensions of each part of the drag on an enlarged scale.

So closely connected with this subject of life-preservation are two other machines which I have had made, that, on the presumption that a description of them will not be unacceptable, I shall annex it.

One of them I call the Reel Safeguard, devised by me for the security of persons going to the assistance of a drowning person, or diving for them.

The other a Missile Rope, capable of being flung to a person in distress, at a considerable distance from the shore.

This Missile Rope (fig. 4, Plate VI,) 35 yards in length, is rendered buoyant by pieces of cork fastened to it, at intervals of three or four feet. It is made fast at one end to a wooden reel A, six inches in diameter, and sixteen in length, on which it should always be kept wound, to prevent the ropes kinking, and for being in readiness. But when used it must be unwound, because the corks are an obstacle to its running off the reel in the throw; and it should be spread on the ground, or held in the hand, free from entanglement, so as not to catch or impede the throw. The throwing-end of the rope is fastened to a piece of wood B, shaped like the butt-end of an oar, as no shape can be better devised for the purpose of throwing it from the hand. The person throwing it holds fast the reel in his other hand.

The cost of this is seven shillings and six pence.

The Reel Safeguard consists of a rope or line thirty-five yards long, made fast at one end to a reel (A, fig. 3)

six

six inches in diameter, and ten in length. To the other end of this rope a brass or iron-tinned ring, large enough to admit of the leather and buckle-part of the shoulder-straps passing through it, is fastened. The other part consists of two straps B B, of strong sadler's web, two inches wide, crossing each other, and well sewn together just above the pit of the stomach; and, after leaving a sufficient space for admitting the arms, the ends on each side are fastened together. To the ends behind the left shoulder a brass or iron-tinned ring of an inch and half diameter is well fastened; and to the ends behind the right shoulder a buckle and strap eighteen inches long is fastened. If the space for the arms to pass through is proper, and the ring behind the left shoulder, and strap behind the right, properly placed, the pull from behind will be so equal, that the brace will neither press on the pit or stomach, nor the wind-pipe; two essentials in swimming and diving. To insure this safeguard being put on properly, when hurry requires the use of it, "*Over the left arm*," "*Over the right arm*," should be written or stamped on the inside of the web part with printer's ink. The person using this slips his arms into the brace, whilst another, having first passed the buckle and strap (which is at the end of the brace behind the right shoulder) through the ring at the end of the rope, puts the strap through the ring behind the left shoulder, and buckles it to the size of the wearer. This person keeps fast hold of the reel, whilst the wearer plunges into the water; and the facility with which the rope runs off the reel prevents its being any impediment either in swimming or diving.

When

When it is required to pull the person wearing it to the shore, it is not to be done by winding the rope on the reel, but by shortening the rope by passing one hand over the other as quick as possible. This will pull the wearer on his back; and, from the elevated position of the person pulling, whether he is on shore or in a boat, the wearer's head and shoulders will be pulled out of the water, and prevents the immersion of his head, either from debility, his efforts, or any weight he may have hold of.

The cost of this is eight shillings and six pence.

V. *Mr.* Phelps's *Drag-Net.*

My dear Sir, *Fulham, Sept.* 3, 1807.

In compliance with your request, I have made enquiries into the Drag prepared by W. Phelps, and by him deposited at the Swan Receiving-house in this parish.

Yesterday morning, at nearly low water, I went on the Thames, in order to see an experiment made with the Drag in question, taking with me Baron de Geer (a Swedish nobleman), and Mr. John Watts, as joint witnesses with me of its operation.

A body in effigy was thrown overboard twice; the first in about seven feet water, near the South shore; the second time in about the middle of the channel. The Drag was then employed, and each time the body was brought up at the first haul. The whole time employed, from the moment of casting the body overboard to that of receiving it into the boat, did not exceed six minutes.

Towards four o'clock in the afternoon the experiment was repeated at high water. To the persons before mentioned as witnesses were now added Mr. Bunnett and Mr. Edwards, Medical Assistants. The watermen chose a portion of the river below bridge, where the tide ran strong. The body was thrown overboard, and the boats were immediately engaged in working the Drag. The difficulties with which the men had now to contend were very considerable. Three attempts were made before the body was found: it came up in the third haul.—The fact was, that the tide was strong, the water deep, and the body had drifted to some considerable distance from the place in which it was thrown. Each search occupied four minutes only; and the whole time, from casting the body first out to the moment of its receipt into the boat, did not exceed twenty-three minutes.

The dimensions of the Drag are forty yards in length, and about fifteen feet in width: the meshes are about seven inches from angle to angle. The proportion between the lead and the cork is so well adjusted that it sweeps the bottom most closely, and preserves, at the same time, its perpendicular direction: thus it must infallibly bring up any body, whether laid or floating, within that area over which it passes; and such an area, from the dimensions of the net, is considerable.

Each time in which it failed to bring up the body it brought up from the bottom an iron stone, the weight of the largest amounting to nearly thirty pounds, and that without the least damage to the net-work. It appeared, therefore, upon the whole, that the Drag was made with much skill, and fitted to render very essential services in the event of any calamity by drowning.

As you have desired to be directed in giving Phelps a premium for this contrivance, I have consulted with the parties who witnessed the experiment, and they concur with me in opinion that 10*l.* would be a proper remuneration; and when it is considered that the man made it without any view to emolument, at an expence of 5*l.* for materials, &c. and that he deposited it at the Receiving-house for the service of the Society and the benefit of the Publick, the reward proposed will not, I am persuaded, by your Managers in the glorious cause of human preservation, be thought excessive.

I am, yours, &c.

JOHN OWEN.

We, whose names are subscribed, do testify, that we were witnesses of the experiment made with Phelps's Drag, as stated in the preceding account; and we do entirely concur in the opinion of its utility which that account contains.

CHARLES DE GEER.
HENRY BUNNETT, Surgeon.
JAMES EDWARDS, Surgeon.
MATTHEW FRAILL.
JOHN WATTS.

The Treasurer consulted the Board of Managers, who ordered a premium of *ten pounds* to be paid to W. Phelps.

SECTION VIII.

MEANS OF PRESERVATION FROM IMMINENT DANGER.

I. *Captain* MANBY'S *Method of preserving Shipwrecked Mariners.*

SIR, *Yarmouth, Norfolk, March* 28, 1808.

THE many melancholy instances of Shipwreck which are too often witnessed on every coast of Great Britain have long excited the feelings of this enlightened Nation through your Philanthropic Institution; and, when we consider the vast number of our fellow-creatures who have perished; when we reflect on the great proportion of our countrymen who are exposed to the hazard of the sea; when we remember the importance of our sailors to our commercial interest, and to our national security; it is the duty of every friend to humanity, every friend to his country, to shew himself eager to diminish danger, and use all the probable means for affording help in the hour of difficulty and distress.

Animated by these sentiments, and witnessing disasters so repeatedly happening on these shores, particularly on the 18th day of February, 1807, when numerous vessels were wrecked, and all hands perished; among them His Majesty's gun-brig Snipe, that was stranded near the Haven Mouth, at this place, not fifty yards from the beach, notwithstanding, from the violence of the sea and strength of the storm, no communication could be procured; and sixty-seven persons perished, in the presence of their sympathizing countrymen; from this circumstance I was led to endeavour (although repeatedly

peatedly told it was totally impracticable) to prevent similar distresses in future, and directed my attention to what sailors think of most consequence, the securing a communication between the shore and the vessel in distress, by the means of throwing a rope by the force of gun-powder; knowing, in the success of that expedient, there were numerous ways to rescue the unfortunate persons on-board. From the melancholy day above-stated I have been making innumerable experiments that appeared best calculated to promise success. I have now the opportunity and heartfelt gratification of submitting to the consideration of your Noble Institution minutes of experiments, an affidavit of its success, and opinions of active and intelligent men, of the good likely to result from it to this country, and to every nation on the confines of the ocean. I have the honour to be,

Sir, with all possible respect,

Your most obedient, very humble servant,

GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, *Capt.*

Barrack Master at Yarmouth.

P. S. The Right Honourable Board of Ordnance have, in consequence of my application, directed the dangerous stations of Cromer, Happisbro', Winterton, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Orferness, to be provided with the means adopted by me, to give relief in future.

To the Treasurer of the Royal Humane Society.

Captain Manby, by whose exertions, an Institution for the relief of Shipwrecked Mariners has been established, has made several successful experiments with the method of preserving the lives of shipwrecked persons by means of a rope thrown over a vessel in distress,

from

from a mortar on shore. This rope is secured from burning by a sheath of leather round the end introduced into the mortar with the ball. The experiment was made at Lowestoft, on the 26th of August and 10th of September, before many spectators, and several persons of the Suffolk Humane Society; and the opinion of the latter has been confirmed by the united testimony of many naval officers.

"Suffolk Humane Society at Lowestoft,
Aug. 26, and Sept. 10, 1807.

Rev. I. G. Spurgeon, Vice-President,
Rev. Bence Bence, Treasurer, } in the Chair.

On both occasions it was unanimously resolved;

"That, in the opinion of the Suffolk Humane Society, as well as of that of many other gentlemen present, Captain Manby's experiments for effecting a communication between the shore and a stranded vessel, made by throwing a shot, with a rope appended to it, over a vessel, if she be near land; or by a grapnel thrown from a mortar, by which a boat can be hauled over the surf; have completely answered the purpose for which they have been attempted.

"M. Maurice, *Secretary.*"

The Society instituted at London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, voted Captain Manby their gold medal in testimony of the importance of his discovery. (Vol. XXVI. p. 209, an. 1808.)

In addition to the foregoing information, inserted in the Report of 1809, G. L. Reed, Esq. of Hackney Grove, an active friend of this Society, and who was principally

principally instrumental, with the late Dr. Hawes, in establishing the Lowestoft Humane Society, has favoured this Society with the subsequent Communication.

My dear Friend,

As every instance of benevolence affords you peculiar pleasure, I have the satisfaction to transmit one that I am sure will be highly gratifying. There are particulars not explained that might have been introduced, that would delight your affectionate daughter; such as the men on shore stripping off their dry cloaths to put them on the poor wet sailors, as soon as they reached the shore, and the uncommon tenderness of the people of the inn to comfort the distressed foreigners. These particulars are omitted in the narrative, but to you will be pleasing. Captain Manby last week tried some new experiments. Two anchors were laid out 140 yards from the shore, a rope suspended between the anchors, and a buoy floating in the middle; a barbed shot was fired from a mortar with a rope of two inches and a half attached to it. The shot went over the rope fastened to the anchors. It was then hauled tight, and the resistance was found equal to pull off any boat from the beach, however rough the surf. On this plan we are about to act. You have heard of the remarkable preservation of a man by our life-boat on Dec. 13. Indeed, my friend, that day was an evidence of such exertion as I cannot sufficiently praise. Would you have any objection to lay the narrative before your Honourable Board? To them every such statement will be gratifying; and they may rely, that whatever reward they bestow upon any whom they deem deserving of their notice,

notice, if transmitted to either the Treasurer or Secretary of the Suffolk Humane Society, will be applied precisely as they direct.

Believe me ever your obedient
and sincere friend,
M. MAURICE.

Normanstone, Jan. 16, 1810.
To G. L. Reed, Esq.

The following very interesting Narrative was presented to the Committee of the Suffolk Humane Society, held at the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon's, Lowestoft, on Monday Jan. 15, 1810. Its importance to the Public does not merely depend upon its authenticity, but also upon the knowledge of the means that have been effectual in preserving life when exposed to the greatest danger.

On Saturday Jan. 13, the hoy Elizabeth Henrietta, of Papenburgh, Captain Vanderwall, from Liverpool to Rotterdam, salt laden, sprung a leak, and after 15 hours incessant toil at the pumps, the men were obliged to run the vessel on shore near the Signal-house in Kessingland. The distance from Lowestoft is near four miles. The wind was at East, and blew very strong. A very heavy surf was upon the shore. It was evident that unless a communication could be secured by throwing a line from the shore to the ship, according to Captain Manby's judicious plan, the crew must inevitably perish. All the apparatus was at Lowestoft. Every possible exertion was applied to facilitate its removal; still, from the distance, the nature of the cliff, and the roads, unavoidable delay occurred before the mortar could be fired.

fired. In the mean time a buoy was veered from the ship, but not near enough to be reached by a grapnel. The crew consisted of the captain and seven men. The captain betook himself to the shrouds, about one-third of the way up the mast; the seven men secured themselves on the bowsprit. The deck was under water; the whole ship ready to sink. In these circumstances the mortar was fired. The shot and line reached the bowsprit, and fell in the midst of the seven men. The line was only one inch and a half in circumference; to this the seven men fastened themselves, about two yards distant from each other. They then dropped in succession into the sea, and sunk till the line was hauled tight from the shore. Sometimes they were seen, sometimes covered with the sea. In this manner they were dragged about eighty yards through the water, and then all safely landed. Six out of the seven lowered themselves into the sea free from entanglement; the seventh by accident threw himself on the wrong side of the rope attached to the bowsprit. In this situation they would have perished had not the rope fastened to the bowsprit broken, when the line from the shore was hauled tight. The feelings and painful anxieties of the persons on the shore, who were aware of the extent of the pending calamity, can better be imagined than described. The afflictive part of the narrative remains to be stated. Captain Vanderwall was still in the shrouds, and saw all his people safe on shore. The signs he made shewed the anguish of his mind; all was done for his relief that could be done. A second shot was fired, and the rope attached to it was thrown on the yard of the ship where the captain was standing. He looked earnestly at the

rope, but, from some cause, made no attempt to reach it. The deck was then broken up, and all communication with every other part of the ship was cut off. Another shot was fired, and the rope passed very near the unhappy sufferer. At this instant all the masts gave way, and the captain was buried in the midst of the wreck.

The greatest praise is due to the pilots and seamen of Lowestoft and Pakefield for their zeal and exertions upon this occasion; their zeal and exertions are, indeed, on all occasions in which distress is witnessed, a most honourable part of their character. It would, however, be highly improper to omit the mention of Robert Rede, Joseph Denny, Charles Barrett, Thompson Swan, James Stebbings, jun. of Lowestoft; John Cunningham, of Pakefield; and John Davey, of Kessingland. The activity and perseverance shewn by the above persons cannot be too highly extolled. The judicious plans and indefatigable attention of Captain Hinton, of the Royal Navy, Mr. James Reeve, and Mr. Elph, entitle them to the highest approbation.

A plan not very dissimilar to that of Captain Manby's, was suggested by General Henniker; to throw a rope from a ship in distress to the shore; instead of throwing it from the shore to the ship.

III. *The Rev.* James Bremner's *Method of making any Ship's-Boat, a Life Boat, to preserve the Lives of the Crew, in imminent Danger.*

This plan was communicated to the Royal Humane Society in 1800, and on reference to the Elder Brethren

of

of the Trinity, having met with their approbation, the Society gave a premium of five guineas; and in 1809, the Society instituted for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, voted also the Silver Medal of the Society, and twenty guineas.

As empty casks float almost wholly above the water, they will necessarily support a weight of any kind in proportion to their size. In order to accomplish the end proposed, there is one thing more wanted, and that is, by means of sufficient seizings or holdings, to secure the casks in their places.

Two additional ring-bolts are to be placed in the keel of the ship's boat withinside of the boat. One to be placed one third of the boat's length from the stern; the other one third from the bow.

Two augur holes are to be put through the keel withinside, and close to the starboard stroke.

One of these bores to be put about half way betwixt the ring in the stern, and that next to it in the keel.

The other stem half way betwixt the ring in the stern, and that next to it in the keel.

Plugs may in ordinary be put into these bores, to be struck out when occasion requires.

Those ring-bolts which are in ordinary in every ship's boat, the two additional ring-bolts in the keel, and the two augur-bores, are all intended as secure points of fixture, to which seizing-ropes are afterwards to be attached.

Two tight empty casks are to be provided, of such dimensions that their length may fit to the width of the boat, when laid athwart ship, and their diameters to be about three feet, and if larger, so much the better.

Each

Each cask must be furnished with a sling on each end, and each sling to have two eyes on it, about six inches asunder, and the slings so put on the casks, as that the eyes may be on the upper side when laid into the boat, that the seizing-rope may pass through those eyes, in their way from ring-bolt to ring-bolt. One of those casks, so prepared, is to be laid in forwards, and the other aft; and each cask so near its respective ring in the keel, as only to leave sufficient room for passing the seizing-rope through the ring in the keel. By this means, the vacant space to be then filled up with cork, will be left betwixt the cask and the bow forward, and betwixt the other cask and the stern aft. The quantity of cork may be from one to two hundred weight for each end of the boat. The cork is to be made up in canvas, done over with soft pitch for preservation, and each bundle marked and numbered according to its place. The cask and cork being laid into the boat, seizing-ropes are then to be applied for securing them in their places.

The single turn of rope which is to go through the augur-hole in the keel, and round all, should be the first made fast, that the other seizing-rope (which may be supposed to have been made fast to the ring in the stern) may, in passing through the eyes on the sling, take in the surrounding rope betwixt the two eyes, which will thereby prevent the surrounding rope from slipping to either side of the cask. The seizing-rope having passed through the eyes on the sling, is then to be passed on through the ring in the keel, and then back again in the same manner, through the eyes on the sling on the other end of the cask, to the ring in the bow; and lastly,

lastly, the seizing-rope is to be brought directly from the ring in the stern to the ring in the keel, by which it will cross the cask at the bung or middle part of it. The other cask and cork aft, are to be secured in the same manner.

The preparation will be completed by attaching a bar of lead or pig-iron, of about two hundred weight, to the keel withinside, by means of the ring-bolts in the keel, or otherwise.

IV. *Mr.* Thomas Cleghorn's *Method of saving Shipwrecked Mariners.*

This ingenious writer, inventor of the Ice life-boat, has published in his "Navigator's Life-buoy," various plans of forming Navigation life-boats; in a great measure by means of empty hogsheads or casks closely bunged to confine the air. He has kindly given unlimited permission to introduce here, his useful observations and directions, which somewhat differ from the preceding plan of the Rev. Mr. Bremner; and as being prepared with great facility, afford particular advantage.

In shipwreck, where only a single empty hogshead or cask is at hand, without a boat or plank lashed to it, it would be liable to turn or roll in the water. But if two casks could be had, the best way would be to lash them together, side to side, which would completely prevent them from turning, and so secured, might support 20 or 30 men in sea-water.

It may be remarked, that casks lashed together, two by two, for detached parties of men, will generally be preferable

preferable to any other number of casks so lashed; because they do not turn in water like one cask, and they have a greater proportion of horizontal circumference than three, four, or any other larger number; and when casks are lashed together in pairs, men may cling to both ends, and to one side of each; but if three or more casks are lashed close together, side to side, men can only cling to the ends, and to one side of the first and last, there being no room between the sides of the intermediate casks.

Very useful rafts might frequently be made, by lashing empty casks to planks, broken masts, yards, oars, boards, or almost any other pieces of timber at hand. Thus a broken mast, yard, or plank, may have an empty cask lashed across each of its ends, and being so much heavier than the casks in water, would always be undermost, and serve as a keel. Two ropes might be fixed to the uppermost parts of the ends of the casks, and drawn tight, parallel to the keel, and to one another, for the men to lay hold by.

To a boat, capable of carrying only six men in moderate weather, were two hogsheads, or even only one placed inside, and strongly lashed near the middle (if two casks, one near each end) of the boat, as high as can be done conveniently, it is presumed that at least 50 men might be supported.

Were the use of empty, or air casks, to be adopted for the purpose in view, it would be proper to have rings or hoops permanently affixed to the casks, by which men might hold, and to which ropes or cords might quickly be tied when wanted.

Mr.



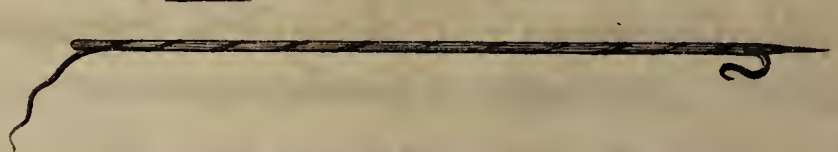
Mr. Cleghorn's

Ice Life Boat.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Mr. Cleghorn further suggests, first, that a ship at sea, on fire, having no other means of avoiding total destruction, might be partly saved, with all her men, making holes in her sides and bottom, to let in water, which might prevent her from blowing up; and preserve at least part of the hull, which might be kept afloat by her empty casks, and would be the more easily effected, were the accident to happen in moderate weather. Men of war have a contrivance to let in water to their powder magazine, when the vessel is on fire, but merchant ships possess nothing of this kind.

2d. That land-troops, when on board of transports, and other vessels, are more in danger of perishing, because they are less accustomed to the sea than seamen, or marines, yet every one of these land troops might easily be rendered buoyant in sea water, by only placing his Canteen upon his breast, and fixing it there by the strap which usually confined it at his side, and hanging upon it in the water, with his face turned upwards, as lying on his back; since it appears by experiment, that one pint of confined air, or even less, supports a man in the sea, and the canteens contain each about three pints.

IV. *Mr.* Cleghorn's *Ice Life-Boat, convenient on Canals, &c. and Rivers.*

An Ice Life-Boat may be made like a common boat, but lighter. Any light boat may be readily fitted up as

as an Ice Life-Boat, by placing it upon two additional parallel keels, about an inch and a half thick, faced with plates of smooth iron, projecting from the bottom of the boat, a little more than the common central keel; so that the boat may rest upon these two additional keels, upon which it will slide with great velocity when pushed by only one man pressing upon the rail-handle, fixed for this purpose to the sides of the boat, about three or four feet from the stern. (See Pl. VII, Fig. 1.) Such a boat as this has this peculiar advantage, that it may be safely pushed by one man, even when the ice is not strong enough to bear the man without the boat, because a considerable part of the man's weight will bear upon the boat, through the medium of the rail, and the boat and man will press upon a surface of ice, more than sufficiently extensive to support both. The boatman ought to be light and active, and have on his feet list, or any other substance that will prevent him from slipping. He must be provided with a long pole, having at its end an iron spike, to strike into the ice occasionally, and an iron hook, to lay hold of the person in the water, (Pl. VII, Fig. 2.) When the boat is near the broken ice, the boatman steps into the boat, and pushes or pulls it with the pole, near, or if necessary, into the water, where he may expeditiously and safely extricate the person in danger. Should the ice unexpectedly break under the boatman, he may easily raise himself into the boat; and should the ice give way under the boat itself, the boatman may still break a passage through the ice to the person in danger. The boat would be rendered less capable of

sinking,

sinking, were a water-tight empty cask, fixed near each end of the boat, (Pl. VII, Fig. 1, *a a*).

V. *The Cork Jacket.*

This apparatus, of easy construction, consists in sewing thin flat pieces or shavings of cork, in a waistcoat or jacket to fit close to the body; and being secured by buttons or strings, will remain in a state of sufficient stability.

VI. *Mr.* Mallison's *Method of applying Cork to prevent drowning.*

This ingenious method consists in adjusting two pieces of cork, so secured by tape or cords, as to be made to fit the breast and back, and to retain the positions in which they are placed; at the same time admitting a free use of the arms. The whole apparatus may be procured at a very trivial expence.

VII. Mr. Spencer's *Invention of a Marine Spencer.*

This is made in the form of a girdle, of a diameter to fit the body, six inches broad, composed of about 500 old tavern corks strung upon a strong twine well lashed together with lay-cord, covered with canvas, and painted in oil, so as to make it water-proof.

Two tapes or cords, about two feet long, are fastened to the back of the girdle, with loops at the ends. There

is another tape or cord, about two feet long, in the middle of which a few corks are strung, covered with canvas, and painted as above. There is a pin of hard wood, three inches long, and half an inch diameter, fastened to the front of the girdle by a tape or cord about three inches long.

When the Mariner's Spencer is to be used, slide from the feet close up under the arms, bring the tapes or cords one over each shoulder, and fasten them by the loops to the pin, and bring the tape or cord between the legs, and fasten it to the other pin.

A person thus equipped, though unacquainted with swimming, may safely trust himself to the waves; for he will float head and shoulders above water in any storm, and, by paddling with his hands, may easily gain the shore.

Such a Spenser may also be made of cork shavings at a very trivial expence.

VIII. Chinese *Method of preventing Children from drowning.*

In this Empire, in which perhaps millions of persons live almost wholly on board vessels on its numerous canals, it is customary for parents to preserve their children from drowning in consequence of falling into the water, to tie upon the back of each child an empty goard or calabash, well corked, with which they run about the decks of the vessels; and, if the accident of falling over-board should happen, they are preserved from sinking or drowning by the buoyancy of the calabash.

IX. Arabian *Invention of a Life Preserver.*

One of the most antient methods of preventing drowning, perhaps coëval with navigation and piracy, is by the skin of a goat; though its advantages were too often applied to facilitate injustice and rapine. The banks of both the Euphrates and Tigris are infested with robbers, who are accustomed to swim aboard of the boats in the water, and to carry off whatever they can seize. Travellers have often been surprized at the length of the distances which the Arabs will pass floating on the water. They accomplish these voyages by means of a goat's skin, of which they sew very completely the different openings, with the exception of the skin of one of the legs, which they use as a pipe to blow up the rest of the skin, and afterwards twist and hold it very tight. After this preparation, they strip themselves naked, form a package of their clothes, and tying it on their shoulders, lay themselves flat on the goat-skin, on which they float very much at their ease, paddling with their hands and feet, and smoaking their pipes all the time. Not only men, but women and girls, adopt this method of crossing the river, and make the air re-echo with their songs while they are passing.

X. *Mr.* Daniel's *Invention of a Life Preserver.*

The body of the machine, which is double throughout, is made of pliable water-proof leather, large enough to admit its encircling the body of the wearer, whose head is to pass between two fixed straps, which rest upon the shoulder; the arms of the wearer pass through

the spaces on the outside of the straps; one on each side, admitting the machine under them to encircle the body like a large hollow belt; the strap on the lower part of the machine is attached to the back of it, and by passing betwixt the thighs of the wearer, and buckling, holds the machine sufficiently firm to the body, without too much pressure under the arms. The machine being thus fixed, is inflated with air by the bearer blowing from his lungs, through a cock affixed to the machine, a sufficient quantity of air to fill the machine, which air is retained by turning the stop-cock. The machine, when filled with air, will displace a sufficient quantity of water to prevent four persons from sinking under water.

SECTION IX.

RECEIVING-HOUSES APPOINTED BY THE SOCIETY.

1. HYDE PARK Receiving-house; erected 1794. The plot of ground was granted by HIS MAJESTY, the Patron of the Institution.

2. LONDON BRIDGE—*The Old Swan*, Upper Thames Street.

3. BILLINGSGATE—*The Queen's Head.*

4. QUEENHITHE—*The King's Arms.*

5. BLACKFRIARS.

6. HUNGERFORD MARKET—*The Fox.*

7. ISLINGTON—*The Half Moon*, and *Blue Coat Boy*, near the New River.

8. FULHAM—*The Swan.*

9. WINDSOR BRIDGE.

SECTION X.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

I. THAT this Society do consist of a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Chaplains, Registrar, Secretary, Collector, Messenger, Directors, Governors, and Medical Assistants.

II. That *One Guinea* yearly constitutes a GOVERNOR.

Two Guineas yearly, a DIRECTOR.

Ten Guineas, or upwards, or Executor or other Person paying a Legacy of *Fifty Pounds*, a LIFE GOVERNOR.

Twenty Guineas, or upwards, or Executor or other Person paying a Legacy of *One Hundred Pounds*, a LIFE DIRECTOR.

III. That Two GENERAL COURTS be held annually; one on the third Wednesday in March, and the other on the first Wednesday in November. (*Seven* to be a Quorum.) And an Extraordinary Court may be called by the Treasurer, by Advertisement; or by a Requisition in Writing of *Thirteen* Members, which must be addressed to the Treasurer or Registrar.

IV. That

IV. That a COMMITTEE shall be chosen at the Annual Court, which shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Registrar, *Forty-five* Members, *Five* of whom shall act as a Quorum; and *Nineteen* of whom shall be a COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS (*Three* to be a Quorum), for adjudging the Pecuniary Rewards to be paid in the various kinds of Suspended Animation, &c. That the Committee meet on a Wednesday in every Third month, and the Committee of Managers on the *Third Tuesday* in each month.

V. That the *President*, *Vice-Presidents*, Treasurer, Chaplains, Registrar, Secretary, Collector, Messenger, and Committee, shall be elected at the Annual Court in March.

VI. That the *Treasurer* shall lay before the Committee in February, and also before the General Court held in March, the State of the Society respecting Receipts and Disbursements, and also the Balance in hand.

VII. That the *Chaplains*, who act gratuitously, shall attend in rotation on persons who have attempted suicide, or any other objects that may require advice, &c.

VIII. That the *Registrar* and *Secretary* shall draw up the Reports of the Society, and prepare them for publication, under the direction of the Treasurer; keep the Minutes and Proceedings of the Courts, Committees, &c. and convene the respective Meetings; and pay the Rewards.

IX. That the *Messenger* shall carry out and carefully deliver summonses and messages, and follow the general directions of the Registrar and Secretary.

X. Gen-

X. Gentlemen desirous of becoming *Medical Assistants* are to be proposed by the Treasurer or Registrar at a Meeting of the Committee, and, on approval, elected.

XI. That *Honorary Medallions* be adjudicated by the Committee to those MEDICAL ASSISTANTS and others who have providentially *preserved or restored Life;* and such meritorious honours shall be conferred at the subsequent Anniversary Festival or Meeting of the Committee.

XII. That the usual *Rewards* (having reference to the number of Persons actually engaged in the Preservation of Life) be paid only in cases which occur within *thirty* miles of the Metropolis.

XIII. That Remuneration be given to any *Publican*, or other Person, who shall admit the Body of any Object into his house without delay, and furnish the necessary Accommodations; and that they be secured from the Charge of Burial in unsuccessful cases.

XIV. That three Members of the Committee be elected at the Annual Court to be joined with the *Treasurer* as Trustees for Stock and Funded Property.

XV. That the *Anniversary Sermon* be preached, and the *Festival* held, as soon as conveniently may be after the Annual Court in March.

XVI. That Proceedings on business of importance, transacted at the different meetings, together with Cases, Subscriptions, or whatever may be for the information of the Publick or the advantage of the Society, be

be from time to time published, at the discretion of the Committee.

XVII. That if a *Debate* arise at a General Court, such Question shall be determined by the holding-up of hands, unless a ballot be demanded by *nine* Members; in case of an Equality of Votes, the Chairman shall have the casting Vote.

XVIII. That all Persons within five miles of London, who claim the Premiums offered by this Society, shall produce their Testimonial to the REGISTRAR or SECRETARY within *fourteen* days, signed by the *Minister of the Parish*, or by one of the Medical Assistants, or by three respectable House-keepers acquainted with the accident; but if the distance be considerable from the Metropolis, one month will be allowed, though as early an application as possible is in all cases expected.

SECTION XI.

1. OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, &c. OF THE SOCIETY.

PATRON,
THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

PRESIDENT,
The RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL of STAMFORD and WARRINGTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
RIGHT HON. CHARLES EARL ROMNEY.
R. H. LORD VISCOUNT DUDLEY AND WARD.
R. H. LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE.
R. H. LORD RIVERS.
R. H. LORD HENNIKER, M. P.
R. H. LORD ERSKINE.
HON. PHILIP PUSEY.
SIR ABRAHAM HUME, BART.
ADMIRAL SIR JOHN COLPOYS, K.B.
JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D. F. R. S.
ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, Esq. M. P.
ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P.
WILLIAM GARROW, Esq.
MR. ALDERMAN ANSLEY.
JOSIAH BOYDELL, Esq.
JOHN GURNEY, Esq.
JOHN BLACKBURN, Esq.

TREASURER,
DR. LETTSOM.

REGISTRAR,
MR. JOHN BEAUMONT.

COLLECTOR,
GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

MESSENGER.
WILLIAM CASTON.

HONO-

HONORARY MEMBERS.

	Elected.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland	1811
His Imperial Majesty, *the Emperor of Russia*	1809
His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York	1792
Right Hon. Earl Poulet, *President of the Bath Humane Society*	1811
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Landaff	1791
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chichester	1800
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Cloyne	1811
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Gloucester	1803
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Exeter .	1805
Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's	1804
Right Hon. Lord Henniker, M. P.	1811
Right Rev. Dr. Maddison, Bishop of Virginia	1805
Dr. A. Zarda, M. L. I. C.	1793
Rev. John Charlsworth, D. D.	1794
Dr. Rush, *Philadelphia*	1794
Dr. A. Fothergill, F. R. S.	1795
Mrs. Henrietta Fordyce	1797
John Gretton, Esq.	1798
Dr. Struve, *Görlitz*	1798
Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq. V. P.—M. P.	1803
Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M. A.	1803
Dr. Edward Jenner	1803
Dr. Lettsom, V. P. F. R. S.....	1803
Rev. Richard Valpy, D. D. F. A. S.	1803

	Elected
THOMAS THORESBY, ESQ.	1804
VERY REV. GERRARD ANDREWES, D. D. *Dean of Canterbury*	1811
MATTHEW CLARKSON, *Esq. President of the Humane Society, New York*	1811
THOMAS COGAN, M. D. *Surviving Institutor of the Royal Humane Society*	1811
REV. JOHN LATHROP, D. D. *President of the Academy of Arts, Cambridge, Massachusetts*	1811
RONALD M'DONALD, *Esq. of Staffa, North Britain*	1811
GEORGE WILLIAM MANBY, *Captain, Barrack Master, Yarmouth*	1811
ROBERT HUMPHREY MARTEN, ESQ.	1811
REV. JOHN OWEN, A. M.	1811
BENJAMIN SAY, M. D. *President of the Humane Society of Philadelphia*	1811

COMMITTEE.

*MR. W. S. ANGELL.
THOMAS BATES, ESQ.
DANIEL BEAUMONT, ESQ.
EDWARD BLISS, ESQ.
*MR. GEORGE BOOTH.
MR. CHAMBERLAIN.
WM. CHAMBERLAINE, ESQ.
ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.
NATH. COLLYER, ESQ.
*MR. CRAMONT.
THOMAS CRANAGE, ESQ.
*JOHN DAVENPORT, ESQ.
*WILLIAM DAWSON, ESQ.
*MR. JOHN EVANS.
MR. W. FLOCKTON.
*REV. H. FLY, D. D. F. R. S.
JAMES GRANGE, ESQ.
*REV. JOHN GROSE.
MR. HAMMAN.
*MR. THOMAS HAWES.
*MR. BENJAMIN HAWES.
MR. HEATH.
THOMAS HELPS, ESQ.
*JOHN JACKSON, ESQ.
*J. JENNINGS, ESQ.
THOMAS LANE, ESQ.
MR. MACDONALD.
R. H. MARTEN, ESQ.
MR. NEWBY.
WILLIAM MARSH, ESQ.
JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A.
* J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ.
*MR. W. P. NORRIS.
*MR. OGBORN.
*MR. PHENE.
*REV. A. P. POSTON.
WILLIAM POWELL, ESQ.
*REV. J. PRIDDEN, F. S. A.
*REV. J. B. SANDERS.
FOLIOT STOKES, ESQ.
S. W. SWEET, ESQ.
J. WELSFORD, ESQ.
C. WELSTEAD, ESQ.
JOSEPH WALSH, ESQ.
MR. WITHALL.
THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ.
WILLIAM WYLD, ESQ.

* Members of the Committee of Managers for adjudging Rewards, &c.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. COLIN MILNE, D. D.

REV. JOHN PRIDDEN.
REV. A. P. POSTON.
REV. J. B. SANDERS.
REV. JOHN GROSE.

ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.

ANNIVERSARY PREACHERS.

1775,
Rev. Rich. Harrison.
1776,
Rev. Dr. Dodd.
1777,
Rev. Dr. Markham.
1778,
Rev. Dr. Milne.
1779,
Rev. Dr. Franklin.
1780,
Rev. Mr. Newman.
1781,
Rev. Mr. Duche.
1782,
Rev. Mr. Bromley.
1783,
Rev. Mr. Swain.
1784,
Rev. Dr. Jackson.
1785,
Rev. Seth Thompson.
1786,
Rev. Mr. Savery.
1787,
Bishop Smallwell.
1788,
Rev. Dr. Finch.
1789,
Bishop Horsley.
1790,
Rev. Archd. Pott.
1791,
Bishop of Landaff.
1792,
Bishop of Carlisle*.
1793,
Rev. Dr. Glasse.

1794,
Rev. Dr. Rennell.
1795,
Rev. Dr. Andrewes.
1796,
Rev. Mr. Hawtaine.
1797,
Rev. Dr. Gregory.
1798,
Rev. Arch. Thompson.
1799,
Rev. Rich. Harrison.
1800,
Bishop of Chichester.
1801,
Rev. Dr. Langford.
1802,
Rev. Dr. Valpy.
1803,
Bishop of Gloucester.
1804,
Bishop of St. David's.
1805,
Bishop of Bristol†.
1806,
Rev. J. Pridden, F.S.A.
1807,
Rev. R. Yates, F. S. A.
1808,
Rev. Dr. Dakins.
1809,
Rev. John Owen.
1810,
Rev. Henry White.
1811,
Bishop of Cloyne.
1812,
Rev. D. Garrow, A. M.

* Hon. Dr. Vernon, the present Archbishop of York.

† Hon. Dr. Pelham, the present Bishop of Exeter.

STEWARDS.

STEWARDS, 1812.

SIR JOHN PETER.
D. BEAUMONT, ESQ.
MR. BRYER.
MR. S. CLEAVER.
ALEXANDER DAVISON, ESQ.
MR. T. DAVISON.
MR. T. HAWES.
MR. J. HAYNE.
THOMAS HEATHCOCK, ESQ.
J. HODGSON, ESQ.
Mr. W. HOPES.
JOSEPH JENNINGS, ESQ.

MR. ALDERMAN ATKINS.
ROBERT JOHNSTON, ESQ.
ROBERT MAWLEY, ESQ.
MR. NEWBY.
J. B. NICHOLS, ESQ.
JESSE RUSSELL, ESQ.
ROBERT SEWELL, ESQ.
THOMAS SHARP, ESQ.
MR. T. SHARP.
J. STANTON, ESQ.
W. R. STOKES, ESQ.
ROBERT WATSON, ESQ.

MEDICAL ASSISTANTS.

LONDON.

Dr. LETTSOM.
City Dispensary, Mr. ELLIOTT.
Artillery-place, JOHN MILWARD, Esq.
Spital-square, JOHN ADDINGTON, Esq.
Bishopsgate-street, Mr. FOX.
Nicholas-lane, Mr. ATKINSON.
Bread-street-hill, Mr. SUTCLIFFE.
St. Paul's, Mr. HURLOCK.
Dowgate-hill, Mr. ANDERSON.
Walbrook, Mr. W. HEADINGTON.
New Bridge-street, JAMES WARE, Esq.
Salisbury-square, Mr. BAILY.
Maddox-street, Mr. DERBYSHIRE.
Holborn, Mr. WHITMORE.
Half-Moon-street, Mr. MARSHALL.
Strand, Mr. RADNOR, Mr. BEAUMONT, Mr. STANTON,
Trinity-square, Mr. J. W. HILL.

MIDDLESEX.

Below London Bridge.
Tower-hill, Mr. STEELE, Mr. WARNER.
Limehouse, Mr. SMITH, Mr WALFORD,
Mr. TRAVERS, Mr. READ.
Poplar, Mr. AMES.
Radcliff-cross, Mr. HARKNESS.
Ratcliff-highway, Mr. PEARSE.
Shadwell, Mr. WILSON, Mr. HENDERSON.
Wapping, JOHN BETSON, Esq. Mr. G. BETSON,
and Mr. HENDERSON.
Billingsgate, Mr. TURNEY, Mr. DRAPER.
Whitechapel, J. CURTIS, Esq.
Mile-end, Mr. DOWERS, Mr. READ.

Above Westminster Bridge.
Mr. PENLINGTON.
Millbank, Mr. BYLES.
Chelsea, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. FLETCHER.

Fulham,

Fulham, Mr. BUNNETT.
Hammersmith, Mr. WEST.
Turnham Green, Mr. GRAHAM.
Ealing, Messrs. EGERTON and GORDON.
Brentford, Messrs. CORSON and COOKE, Mr. STENSON.
Isleworth, Mr. DAY.
Twickenham, Messrs. BEAUCHAMP, GILCHRIST, and WATSON.
Hampton, Mr. GRIFFINHOOFE and Mr. NIXON.
Staines, Dr. POPE and Mr. TOTHILL.
Laleham, Mr. WATSON.

Grand Junction Canal, &c.
Paddington, Messrs. DAW and Mr. WOODD.
Battle Bridge, Mr. WAKEFIELD.
Tottenham Court Road, Mr. J. W. ROBINS.

Highgate, Mr. GILLMAN.
Hampstead, Mr. BLISS, Mr. JACOB, Mr. HEATHCOCK.
Knightsbridge, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. THOMSON.
Kensington, Mr. HARDWICK, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. H. U. THOMPSON.
Oxford-road, Mr. BILLINGHURST.

Islington.
Mr. CLIFTON, Mr. N. H. CLIFTON,
Messrs. JEAFFRESON and ARMSTRONG, Mr. SPENCER.
Pentonville, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BENSON, Mr. ALDRIDGE.
Clerkenwell, Mr. CHAMBERLAINE.
Edgware and *Whitchurch*, Mr. ARBUCKLE.
Barnet, Mr. RUMBOLL and Mr. WILSON.
Hoxton, Mr. WEBB and Mr. PARKINSON.
Stoke Newington, Mr. PENN and Mr. SMITH.
Tottenham, Mr. HOLMES and Mr. HOLT.
Edmonton, Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. CONNOP, and Mr. MAULE.
Enfield, Dr. CLARKE and Mr. DURHAM.
Hackney, Mr. HOVELL and Mr. MORDAUNT.
Bethnal Green, Mr. HART and Mr. FOX.

BUCKS and BERKS.

Eton, Mr. MACQUEAN.
Windsor, Mr. CHAPMAN.

KENT.

Rochester, Dr. BEUGO, R. THOMPSON, Esq.
Mr. BLACKSTONE, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. ROBINSON.
Stroud, Mr. BARROW, Mr. WEEKS, and Mr. BROMLEY.
Chatham, Messrs. CONQUEST and BRIANT, Mr. RUFFIN.
Gillingham, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COOPER.
Woolwich, Mr. COMBES.
Gravesend, G. A. GOSSE, Esq. Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROGERS,
Mr. JONES, and Mr. DUNCAN.
Greenwich, Mr. HARRISON.
Deptford, Mr. SHERIFFE, Mr. SMITH, Mr. ALSTON,
Mr. JONES, Mr. COLEY, Mr. BAILDON.
Lewisham, Dr. MACKAY.
St. Olave's, Messrs. HAWES and BENTALL,
Mr. LEADHAM, Mr. HOOPER, Mr. EVANS.

SURREY.

Shad Thames, Messrs. SHUTER and SON.
Horseley-down, Messrs. BRICKENDEN.
Rotherhithe, Mr. GAITSKELL, Mr. J. A. GAITSKELL,
Mr. BUNGEY, and Mr. ROBERTS.
Surrey Dispensary, Dr. WALSHMAN, Dr. BUXTON,
Mr. DIMSDALE, and Mr. HARDING.
Blackfriars Road, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PLATT, and Mr. ALDIS.
Southwark, Mr. PHILIPS.
Lambeth, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. REVANS.
Dulwich, Mr. HALL.
Clapham, Mr. PRIOR, Mr. GARDNER,
and Mr. CHARLSWORTH.
Mitcham, Mr. PARROTT, and Mr. GRELLIER.
Wandsworth, Mr. PERFECT, Mr. BLAXLAND, Mr. SHARP.
Wimbledon, Mr. SANFORD.
Putney, Mr. ALDERMAN, Mr. EDWARDS,
and Mr. SHILLITO.
Ripley, Mr. HARBROE.
Walworth, Mr. HARDY.
Peckham, Mr. EDWARDS.

Vauxhall,

Vauxhall, Mr. HOOD.
Mortlake, Mr. KING.
Richmond, Mr. SMITH, Mr. STEIGHT, and Mr. HUNTER.
Kingston, Dr. ROOTS, Mr. HEMMINGS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BAKER, and Mr. STUART.
Farnham, Mr. ENGLISH.
Henley, Mr. MIDDLETON.
Chertsey, Mr. SMITH.

ESSEX.

Ingatestone, Mr. BUTLER.
Woodford, Mr. CONSTABLE.
Waltham Abbey, Mr. JACKSON and Mr. HAMMOND.
Stratford, S. TAYLOR, Esq. Mr. MAIDEN, and Mr. DALLAWAY.
Bow, Mr. RICARDO.
Barking, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. DESORMEAU.
Chelmsford, Dr. BADELEY, and Dr. MENISH, Mr. G. A. GEPP, Mr. GILPIN, Messrs. BIRD and WELSH.
Plaistow, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford, Mr. FROST and Mr. CUTLER.
Ware, Mr. TICE.
Cheshunt, Mr. SANDERS.
Watford and *Aldenham*, Mr. KILBY, and Mr. MASTERS.

SECTION XI.

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

* GOVERNORS FOR LIFE.
‡ ANNUAL DIRECTORS.
† OFFICE OF STEWARD.

A

†*Sir John William Anderson, Bart. and Ald. Adelphi-terrace
*John Ansley, Esq. Ald. V. P. Bread-street
†John Atkins, Esq. Alderman, Walbrook
Clarke Abell, Esq. Bungay, Suffolk
*William Abingdon, Esq. Lisson-green
Dudley Adams, Esq. Fleet-street
†John Addington. Esq. Spital-square
George Allardyce, Esq. Broad-street buildings
†*William Allen, Esq. Hoxton
Mrs Anderson, Hampton-court
†*Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D. D. Dean of Canterbury
*Thomas Harrison Andrew, Esq. Finchley
John Andrews, Esq. Great Winchester-street
‡†John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Pall-mall
*B Angell, Esq. Isleworth
†*Deputy William . Angell, Esq. } Cornhill.
†Mr William S. .. Angell, }
*Philip Antrobus, Esq. Craven-street, Strand
Mr. Thomas Arnott, Upper Stamford-street
Mr. Robert Ashby, Lombard-street
*Mr. Joseph Ashmore, Queen-square, Westminster
Thomas Ashton, Esq. Blackwall
†*Deputy Robert .. Atkinson, Esq. Minories
Mr. James Atkinson, Bermondsey-street
‡Mr. J. Atkinson, Bishopsgate-street

Mr.

Mr. Atkinson, Great East Cheap
*J. Auriol, Esq. Chelsea

B.

†*Lord Willoughby de Broke, V. P. Hill-street
*Right Hon. Lord Barham
*Sir George. Beaumont, Bart. Grosvenor-square
Lady Broughton, Stable-yard, St. James's
†*Samuel. Birch, Esq. Ald. and Sheriff, Guildford-st.
Mr. R. Baker, St. Paul's Church-yard
Mr. Baker, per Drummonds
Charles. Barclay, Esq. Clapham
†*Robert. Barclay, Esq. V. P. Park-street, Southwark
Mrs Baril, Old Broad-street
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